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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Trip to San Francisco to Address the Commonwealth Club of California

FROM:

George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

EXTENSION

7676

NO.

ER 83-4268

DATE

20 January 1984

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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Package is unclassified with exception of three unattached pages.

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20 January 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Trip to San Francisco to Address the
Commonwealth Club of California

1. Action Requested: None; this is a review of present arrangements for your trip to San Francisco to address the Commonwealth Club of California Thursday, 26 January, Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

2. Background:

a. Michael J. Brassington, Executive Director of the Commonwealth Club [redacted] will meet you at the main entrance of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on New Montgomery Street at 12:00 p.m. They will escort you to the French Parlor on the second floor for the luncheon which will be from approximately 12:10 p.m. to 12:45 p.m. You will then be introduced by the new President of the Commonwealth Club, The Honorable Shirley Temple Black. A suggested format for your address is 30 minutes of remarks followed by 15 minutes of Qs & As. Suggested background topics for your remarks are at Tab G. The group has expressed interest in hearing about the Soviet Union, Soviet activities in the Middle East, Central America, and terrorism. Adjournment will be at 1:30 p.m. The Club members understand that the address is to be off-the-record.

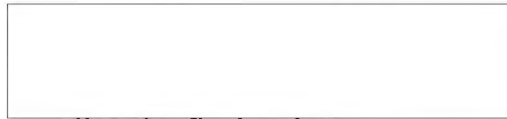
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b. There will be approximately 50 attendees present at the luncheon. Invitations were limited to Club officers, Board of Governors, and chairmen of administrative committees and study groups. This includes prominent business and professional men and women as well as academics from the San Francisco area. Foreign nationals and media representatives will be excluded with two exceptions. The former President of the Commonwealth Club and Publisher of the Oakland Tribune, J. Hart Clinton, and Robert C. Maynard, Publisher of the San Mateo Times, will attend. Mrs. Black requested that Mr. Maynard be invited. (See Tab A for biographies.) Mr. Clinton and Mr. Maynard understand, however, that the meeting is off-the-record. John W. Runde, Deputy Attorney General of the State of California, may also attend. [redacted]

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c. The luncheon will be conducted in a nonstructured, relaxed, and informal atmosphere. The room will be set up with a number of round tables seating six to eight people on a nonreserved basis. You will be seated with Shirley Temple Black and other members of the Club who have not been identified at this time. Suggested title of address is Mrs. Black or Shirley, whichever you feel is appropriate for the event. A standing lectern will be available for your use. Due to the small size of the audience, the Club does not plan to have a microphone unless you so desire. Your speech will be taped by the Club for our records.

d. The DCI spoke to the Commonwealth Club in an "open" meeting on 21 May 1982. (See Tab D for press clippings covering his address.) Other Agency officials who have spoken to this group are: Frank Carlucci, 1978; Admiral Stansfield Turner, 1977; George Bush, 1976; and William Colby, 1975. A request for the former NIO Constantine Menges to speak at the Club was declined this spring by the DCI.



George W. Lauder

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Tabs:

- A - INVITEES AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ROBERT C. MAYNARD AND J. HART CLINTON
- B - PREVIOUS SPEAKERS AND CLUB'S BROCHURE
- C - CORRESPONDENCE
- D - PRESS REPORTING OF DCI'S COMMONWEALTH SPEECH
- E - GENERAL INTELLIGENCE-RELATED PRESS CLIPPINGS, SAN FRANCISCO AREA
- F - PERTINENT ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS
- G - BACKGROUND TOPICS FOR REMARKS

Invitations to:

Officers

The Honorable Shirley Temple Black
President, The Commonwealth Club of California
former U.S. Ambassador to Ghana and U.S. Chief of Protocol

J. Dennis Bonney
Vice President, The Commonwealth Club
Vice President - Europe
Standard Oil Company of California

Richard C. Otter
Chairman, Executive Committee, The Commonwealth Club
Senior Vice President and Financial Consultant, Shearson/American Express

Dennis Wu
Treasurer, The Commonwealth Club
Certified Public Accountant, Partner, Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Shirley C. Stewart
Secretary, The Commonwealth Club
Board Member, Menlo School and College

Governors

Judge Ira A. Brown, Jr.
Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court

Catharin E. Dalpino
Co-ordinator of Asian-American Exchange, The Asia Foundation

Richard C. Dinkelspiel
Attorney, Dinkelspiel, Donovan & Reder

Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Vice President, The Hannaford Company

Eugene M. Herson
Consultant, solid waste management

Dr. Walter E. Hoadley
Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution
Economist, Author

Judith S. Johnson
Business woman

Professor Henry Hunt Keith
Professor of International Business at San Francisco State and
Golden Gate Universities

Dr. Neely Dixon McCarter
President, Pacific School of Religion

Governors

William T. O'Leary
Hydrolic Engineer, CH2M Hill

Richard H. Peterson
retired Chairman of the Board, Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Leigh Steinberg
Attorney, representing professional sports players

Nelson S. Weller
President, Rowe & Pitman, Inc. (U.S.A.)

The Honorable Clinton Wayne White
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, State of California

Past Presidents

John B. Bates
Attorney, managing partner, Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro

David D. Bohannon
Real estate developer, Bohannon Organization

John Busterud
Attorney

J. Hart Clinton
Attorney and Publisher, San Mateo Times

Justice Murray Draper
retired presiding justice, Court of Appeal, State of California

Bradley B. Garretson
Architect and engineer, senior partner, Garretson, Elmendorf, Zinov

Dr. E. Patrick Gaynor
retired, physician

Vernon L. Goodin
Attorney, senior partner, Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon

Lloyd E. Graybiel
Attorney, retired banker

Elmer G. Johnson
Executive Vice President, Building Owners and Managers Association, San Francisco

Gardiner Johnson
Attorney, Johnson & Stanton

Donald P. Krotz
retired, executive, Standard Oil Company of California

David J. McDaniel
Attorney, Jordan, Keeler & Seligman

Past Presidents

Bruce T. Mitchell

Senior counsel and secretary, Utah International, Inc.

Renee Rubin

Attorney (no affiliation at this time), retired Col., USAF (reserves)

John R. Shuman

investments, Shuman, Schneider & Hutchinson

Justice Wakefield Taylor

retired presiding justice, Court of Appeal, State of California

Charles T. Travers

retired vice president, Utah International, Inc.

Administrative Committee Chairmen

William D. Hutchinson

Chairman, Retirement Plan Administrative Committee
and Committee for Club Investments

Financial consultant, Shuman, Schneider & Hutchinson

Joseph F. Perrelli

Chairman, Membership Committee

Owner, California Investors Group

Joseph Conway

Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Public relations consultant, Hoefer-Amidei, Inc.

Fredric Speier

Chairman, Tour Committee

Attorney, independent practice, retired Col., U.S. Army reserve

Study Section Chairmen

Africa

Sheila Jackson

Instructor, ELS Language Services

Arts

Amy Trippe Brophy

Loan Officer, Crocker National Bank

Business Economics

Donald J. Marshall

Planning Consultant, Standard Oil Company of California

Education

Thomas W. Fryer, Jr., Ph.D.

Chancellor, Foothill-DeAnza Community College District

Study Section Chairmen

Environment & Energy

E. E. Gullekson

Engineer, Gullekson Associates, Consultants

Governmental Finance

Terry E. Sapp

Vice President, Public Finance Group, E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc.

Health

James Crook, Ph.D.

California Department of Health Services

International Relations

Craig A. Cooper

International Marketing, Bank of America

Human Resources

Daniel W. Kendall

Regional Personnel Director, Rohm & Haas

Law & Society

John W. Runde

Deputy Attorney General, State of California

National Defense

D. Jack Branning

Manager of Real Estate, Bechtel Investments, Inc.

Urban Affairs

Robert F. Raab

Engineering Services Dept., Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Western Hemisphere

Caroline C. Trotter

Latin American Consultant

Special Invitation:



Robert G. Holmes

President, Semloh Financial, Inc.

Staff of the Commonwealth Club

Michael Brassington

Executive Director

James Coplan

Assistant Executive Director

Alan Soldofsky

Editor

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Heller & Assoc., Inc., 1939-50, v.p., 1950-58, sr. v.p., 1958-63, pres. Robert Heller Assoc., Inc., 1963-68, dir., 1963-69; mem., 1968-; exec. dir. Comm. on Pub. Sch. Personnel Ohio, 1970-73. Exec. dir. Citizens' Council for Ohio Schs., Mem. Shaker Heights Bd. Edn., 1954-61, pres., 1957-60. Exec. Inst. Music, Cleve. Inter-Faith Housing Corp.; former Greater Cleve. Neighborhood Centers Assn. Mem. Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Rho, Epsilonchi. v (1961). Home: 2655 Haggard Rd Cleveland OH

J.W. DAVID RAYMOND, educator; b. Putnam, Conn., May 1909; s. Raymond William and Jeanie (Nicholson) M.; B.A., Conn. Coll., 1938; Ph.D. (Delancey K. Jay dissertation prize 1964), 1941; 1964. Teaching fellow Harvard U., 1961-63; insur., then prof. of econ. geog., 1963-66; econ. geog. 1966-67; asst. prof. of econ. geog., 1967-68; asst. faculty Yale U., 1968-69; pres. of the U.S. chmn. dep. 1979-80; W. W. Riddow Wilson fellow 1958-59; Nuffield Coll. Oxford, 1978; Guggenheim fellow 1978-79; on leave, 1978-79. Mem. Am. (nat. council 1976-78, Congl. 1975-68), So. New Eng. polit. sci. assns. Author: *Party Loyalty in Congressmen*, 1966; *Congress: The Electoral Connection*, 1970; *Monthly ann. polit. book award* 1974), 1974. Home: 10 Station New Haven CT 06520 Office: Polit Sci Dept Yale Univ. New Haven CT 06520

W. KENNETH EDWIN, JR., transp. co. exec.; b. Shelby, N.C., 27, 1934; s. Kenneth Edwin and Evelyn Lee (Dellinger) Duke, 1956; m. Frances Elaine Craft, Apr. 7, 1957; 1 dau., 1 son; s. auditor Arthur Andersen & Co., Atlanta, 1960-63; controller Treadline, Inc., Hickory, N.C., 1963-66; Rodina Freight Carriers Corp., Cherryville, 1966-, treas., 1967-72, exec. v.p., 1972-; also dir.; pres. dir. Robo Wash, Shelby, Inc., 1967-73; Robo Auto Wash Cherryville, Inc., 1973-; dir. Cherryville Nat. Bank Served with AUS, 1958-60; C. C., Ga. Mem. Am. Inst. C.P.A.'s Nat. Assn. Accountants, Accounting and Finance Council (dir.), Am. Trucking Assn., Fla. Assn. (dir.), Gaston County C. of C. (v.p. public affairs), Lion's Club, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Eta Sigma, Methodist, Lion's Club, Cherryville 1972-73; Home: 507 Spring St Cherryville NC 28021; office: Highway 150 E Cherryville NC 28021.

W. LAWRENCE LEE, electronics co. exec.; b. Santa Paula, Calif. 1917; 1933; a. Paul Donald and Lucille Francis M.; B.S.E. L. Poly. U., 1961; m. Kathleen Joan McConn. Feb. 6, 1955; 1 child. —Taryn Lee, Jeffrey Park, Kimberly Anne. With Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Oreg., 1961—, ops. mgr. Tektronix Holland, 1965-69; div. mgr., Holland, 1969-70, div. mgr., 1970-73, v.p., group v.p., 1976—. Bd. dir., Oreg. Museum Sci. and Indus., 1970-71. Portland. Served to it USNR, 1953-58. Mem. IEEE (S. C. Electronics Assn. (dir., chmn. 1981). Computer and Bus. Mfrs. Assn. (dir.). Republican. Office: Tektronix PO Box 1000, Beaverton OR 97077

[illegible]

BW, LEWIS BALTZELL, educator; b. Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 1890.
M.D. Herman and Edna (Baltzell) M.; B.S., U. Ill., 1930, M.S.,
U. Mich., M.ich State U., LL.D. Loyola U. Chgo., 1970, M.D.
Cord. June 6, 1939; children—Lewis Baltzell, Madeline,
Milton. From instr. to prof. evaluation and social sci. Mich.
1947-59; prof. social sci., dir. Office Research and Planning
1960-62; prof. higher edn. Stanford, 1962-; dir. research
Coll., 1957-71. Cons. Coll. Entrance Exam. Bd. 1962-70.
future higher edn. Acad. Ednl. Devel.: mem. U.S. Offic.
mmmn. Grad. Studies. Bd. visitors Def. Intelligence Sch.
Golden Gate U., to 1979, New Coll. Calif., to 1976; mem. bd.
Higher Edn. Research Inst., 1974-. Served to maj. AUS
ETO. Decorated Medal of Merit. Mem. Am. Assn. Higher
es 1967). AAUP. Nat. Soc. Study Edn. Author: The Smallest
Arts College, 1962; American Higher Education
atory College Students and the Curriculum, 1969; College
Tomorrow, 1969; Graduate and Professional Education
1970; Arrogance on Campus, 1970; The Literature of Higher
m, 1971; Changing Education for the Professions, 1971;
in Graduate Education, 1972; The Time is Now, 1972; The
re of Higher Education-1972-1972; The Carnegie
on on Higher Education, 1973; Occupations in Higher
nm, 1974; Educational Leadership—Declining Enrollments
ith Patrick J. Ford) Reform in Graduate and Professional
ow Colleges Change, 1976; Legacy of the Seventies, 1977;
the Eighties, 1979; editor: General Education: An Account
praisal, 1960-; Higher Education in the Revolutionary
ed; editorial bd. Jour. Higher Edn., 1969-72. Home: 945 Valde
l Cal. CA 94305.

MANN, MARTIN, educator; b. N.Y.C., Apr. 2, 1924; s. Abraham
Mann (Mamm) M.; B.S., Coll. City N.Y., 1943; M.S., N.Y.U.
1946; Ph.D., 1950; m. Rosemary Walcott, Dec. 17, 1948;
children, David S., Stephen, Daniel, Christopher, 1950-
Topeka, 1944-46; clin. instr. U. Kans. and Winter Va. Hosp.
1946-51; dir. psychol. prog. Menninger Found., 1951-65; pro-
fessory U. Mich., Ann Arbor, 1966--; also dir. Psychol. Clinics,
U. Colo., Boulder, 1965-66; U. Calif. at Berkeley, summer
faculty Topeka Psychoanalytic Inst., 1960--; Mich.
Analytic Inst., Detroit, 1967--; participant Nat. Conf. on Progres-
sive Psychology, 1960. Fellow Am. Psychol. Assn., Am. Bio-
psychol. Assn., Psychol. Assn. Canada, Int'l. Assoc. for
Psychoanalysis. mem. Mich. Psychoanalytic Assn., Ameri-
can Psychoanalytic Assn., Soc. for Personality Assessment (pres.)
1967-68. Editor: Psychoanalytic Inquiry, 1980--; adv. editor Jour-
nal of Psychoanalysis, 1965-70; Psychotherapy, 1975--; Author:
Experimental Research: Three Approaches to the Experimental
Study of Psychoanalysis, 1973; with K.A. Menninger and
J. H. W. Vital Balance, 1963; with J. H. W. Menninger and
K. A. Mann for Psychiatric Case Study, 2d ed., 1963; editor:
The Dawn of Awareness, 1981. Home: 396
La Ann Arbor MI 48103

ARD, CHARLES DOUGLAS, radiologist; b. Atlantic City, N.J., 1934; B.S., Wake Forest U., 1955, M.D., 1956; Res., Wake Forest U., 1956-57; Res., U.S. Army, 1957-58; Res., U.S. Navy, 1958-59; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1959-60; Res., U.S. Army, 1960-61; Res., U.S. Navy, 1961-62; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1962-63; Res., U.S. Army, 1963-64; Res., U.S. Navy, 1964-65; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1965-66; Res., U.S. Army, 1966-67; Res., U.S. Navy, 1967-68; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1968-69; Res., U.S. Army, 1969-70; Res., U.S. Navy, 1970-71; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1971-72; Res., U.S. Army, 1972-73; Res., U.S. Navy, 1973-74; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1974-75; Res., U.S. Army, 1975-76; Res., U.S. Navy, 1976-77; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1977-78; Res., U.S. Army, 1978-79; Res., U.S. Navy, 1979-80; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1980-81; Res., U.S. Army, 1981-82; Res., U.S. Navy, 1982-83; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1983-84; Res., U.S. Army, 1984-85; Res., U.S. Navy, 1985-86; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1986-87; Res., U.S. Army, 1987-88; Res., U.S. Navy, 1988-89; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1989-90; Res., U.S. Army, 1990-91; Res., U.S. Navy, 1991-92; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1992-93; Res., U.S. Army, 1993-94; Res., U.S. Navy, 1994-95; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1995-96; Res., U.S. Army, 1996-97; Res., U.S. Navy, 1997-98; Res., U.S. Air Force, 1998-99; Res., U.S. Army, 1999-2000; Res., U.S. Navy, 2000-2001; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2001-2002; Res., U.S. Army, 2002-2003; Res., U.S. Navy, 2003-2004; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2004-2005; Res., U.S. Army, 2005-2006; Res., U.S. Navy, 2006-2007; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2007-2008; Res., U.S. Army, 2008-2009; Res., U.S. Navy, 2009-2010; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2010-2011; Res., U.S. Army, 2011-2012; Res., U.S. Navy, 2012-2013; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2013-2014; Res., U.S. Army, 2014-2015; Res., U.S. Navy, 2015-2016; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2016-2017; Res., U.S. Army, 2017-2018; Res., U.S. Navy, 2018-2019; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2019-2020; Res., U.S. Army, 2020-2021; Res., U.S. Navy, 2021-2022; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2022-2023; Res., U.S. Army, 2023-2024; Res., U.S. Navy, 2024-2025; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2025-2026; Res., U.S. Army, 2026-2027; Res., U.S. Navy, 2027-2028; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2028-2029; Res., U.S. Army, 2029-2030; Res., U.S. Navy, 2030-2031; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2031-2032; Res., U.S. Army, 2032-2033; Res., U.S. Navy, 2033-2034; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2034-2035; Res., U.S. Army, 2035-2036; Res., U.S. Navy, 2036-2037; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2037-2038; Res., U.S. Army, 2038-2039; Res., U.S. Navy, 2039-2040; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2040-2041; Res., U.S. Army, 2041-2042; Res., U.S. Navy, 2042-2043; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2043-2044; Res., U.S. Army, 2044-2045; Res., U.S. Navy, 2045-2046; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2046-2047; Res., U.S. Army, 2047-2048; Res., U.S. Navy, 2048-2049; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2049-2050; Res., U.S. Army, 2050-2051; Res., U.S. Navy, 2051-2052; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2052-2053; Res., U.S. Army, 2053-2054; Res., U.S. Navy, 2054-2055; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2055-2056; Res., U.S. Army, 2056-2057; Res., U.S. Navy, 2057-2058; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2058-2059; Res., U.S. Army, 2059-2060; Res., U.S. Navy, 2060-2061; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2061-2062; Res., U.S. Army, 2062-2063; Res., U.S. Navy, 2063-2064; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2064-2065; Res., U.S. Army, 2065-2066; Res., U.S. Navy, 2066-2067; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2067-2068; Res., U.S. Army, 2068-2069; Res., U.S. Navy, 2069-2070; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2070-2071; Res., U.S. Army, 2071-2072; Res., U.S. Navy, 2072-2073; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2073-2074; Res., U.S. Army, 2074-2075; Res., U.S. Navy, 2075-2076; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2076-2077; Res., U.S. Army, 2077-2078; Res., U.S. Navy, 2078-2079; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2079-2080; Res., U.S. Army, 2080-2081; Res., U.S. Navy, 2081-2082; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2082-2083; Res., U.S. Army, 2083-2084; Res., U.S. Navy, 2084-2085; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2085-2086; Res., U.S. Army, 2086-2087; Res., U.S. Navy, 2087-2088; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2088-2089; Res., U.S. Army, 2089-2090; Res., U.S. Navy, 2090-2091; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2091-2092; Res., U.S. Army, 2092-2093; Res., U.S. Navy, 2093-2094; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2094-2095; Res., U.S. Army, 2095-2096; Res., U.S. Navy, 2096-2097; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2097-2098; Res., U.S. Army, 2098-2099; Res., U.S. Navy, 2099-2100; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2100-2101; Res., U.S. Army, 2101-2102; Res., U.S. Navy, 2102-2103; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2103-2104; Res., U.S. Army, 2104-2105; Res., U.S. Navy, 2105-2106; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2106-2107; Res., U.S. Army, 2107-2108; Res., U.S. Navy, 2108-2109; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2109-2110; Res., U.S. Army, 2110-2111; Res., U.S. Navy, 2111-2112; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2112-2113; Res., U.S. Army, 2113-2114; Res., U.S. Navy, 2114-2115; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2115-2116; Res., U.S. Army, 2116-2117; Res., U.S. Navy, 2117-2118; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2118-2119; Res., U.S. Army, 2119-2120; Res., U.S. Navy, 2120-2121; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2121-2122; Res., U.S. Army, 2122-2123; Res., U.S. Navy, 2123-2124; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2124-2125; Res., U.S. Army, 2125-2126; Res., U.S. Navy, 2126-2127; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2127-2128; Res., U.S. Army, 2128-2129; Res., U.S. Navy, 2129-2130; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2130-2131; Res., U.S. Army, 2131-2132; Res., U.S. Navy, 2132-2133; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2133-2134; Res., U.S. Army, 2134-2135; Res., U.S. Navy, 2135-2136; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2136-2137; Res., U.S. Army, 2137-2138; Res., U.S. Navy, 2138-2139; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2139-2140; Res., U.S. Army, 2140-2141; Res., U.S. Navy, 2141-2142; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2142-2143; Res., U.S. Army, 2143-2144; Res., U.S. Navy, 2144-2145; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2145-2146; Res., U.S. Army, 2146-2147; Res., U.S. Navy, 2147-2148; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2148-2149; Res., U.S. Army, 2149-2150; Res., U.S. Navy, 2150-2151; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2151-2152; Res., U.S. Army, 2152-2153; Res., U.S. Navy, 2153-2154; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2154-2155; Res., U.S. Army, 2155-2156; Res., U.S. Navy, 2156-2157; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2157-2158; Res., U.S. Army, 2158-2159; Res., U.S. Navy, 2159-2160; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2160-2161; Res., U.S. Army, 2161-2162; Res., U.S. Navy, 2162-2163; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2163-2164; Res., U.S. Army, 2164-2165; Res., U.S. Navy, 2165-2166; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2166-2167; Res., U.S. Army, 2167-2168; Res., U.S. Navy, 2168-2169; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2169-2170; Res., U.S. Army, 2170-2171; Res., U.S. Navy, 2171-2172; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2172-2173; Res., U.S. Army, 2173-2174; Res., U.S. Navy, 2174-2175; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2175-2176; Res., U.S. Army, 2176-2177; Res., U.S. Navy, 2177-2178; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2178-2179; Res., U.S. Army, 2179-2180; Res., U.S. Navy, 2180-2181; Res., U.S. Air Force, 2

Bd. Radiology. Mem. AMA, Soc. Nuclear Medicine, Am. Coll. Radiology, Radiol. Soc. N. Am., Assn. Univ. Radiologists, Soc. Chairmen Radiology Depts. Author: Clinical Nuclear Medicine. 1969. Office: 300 S Hawthorne Rd Winston Salem NC 27103

MAYNARD, DONALD NELSON, plant scientist; 5, Hartford, Conn., June 22, 1937; s. Harry Ashley and Elsie Frances (Magnuson) M.B.S., U. Conn., 1954; M.S., N.C. State U., 1956; Ph.D., U. Mass., 1963; m. Charlotte Louise Grybko, Mar. 23, 1961; 1 son, David Nelson, Jr., plant scientist, U. Conn., 1962; 1 son, David Nelson, 1967-67, prof., 1967-72, prof., 1972-79, asst. dean; 1974-75, prof., chmn. vegetable crop, U. Fla., Gainesville, 1979-; cons. Grunleaf, Inc., Hackensack, N.J. Recipient Aid to Edn. award Gulf Oil Corp., 1965. Fellow Am. Soc. for Hort. Sci. (Environ. Quality Research award 1975, Marion W. Meadows award 1977); mem. Am. Soc. Agronomy, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Tau Sigma, Republican, Episcopalian. Asso. editor Jour. Am. Soc. Hort. Sci., 1976-80, Hortsci., 1975-80. Home: 2531 NW 63d Terr Gainesville FL 32601. Office: Dept Vegetable Crops U. Fla. Gainesville FL 32611.

MAYNARD, FREDERICK CHARLES, JR., ins. co. exec., lawyer; b. Roxbury, Idaho, Jan. 21, 1922; s. Frederick Charles and Ruth (Edgerton) M.; B.A., Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn., 1946; J.D., Duke, 1949; m. Carol Caldwell Houston, July 5, 1952; 4 children—Carol E., Livingston H., Frederick Charles III, James C. Admitted to Conn. bar, 1949; with Travelers Ins. Co., 1949-80, sr. v.p., 1968-74, exec. v.p., 1974-77, asst. to chmn., 1977-80; of counsel Reid & Riege, P.C., Hartford, 1980—; dir. United Bank and Trust Co., First Conn. Bancorp., Inc. Bd. dirs. Greater Hartford Process, Inc., Greater Hartford Arts Council, Inst. of Living, Jr. Achievement of Hartford, Hartford Inst. Criminal and Social Justice, Hartford Stage Co.; trustee Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford Grad. Center; mem. Commn. on Compensation of Elected State Ofcls. and Judges. Served with USNR, 1943-46. Recipient Medal of Merit, Treasury Dept., 1970. Mem. Psi Upsilon. Clubs: Hartford, Hartford Golf; 20th Century (Hartford); Weekpaap (R.I.) Yacht; Misquamicut (Watch Hill, R.I.). Home: 40 Mohawk Dr West Hartford CT 06117. Office: One Constitution Plaza Hartford CT 06103

MAYNARD, H. GLENN, educator; b. Sterling, Ill., May 12, 1927; s. H.E. and Bernice H. (Deem) M.; B.S., No. Ill. U., 1949; M.S., U. Ill., 1952; Ed.D., U. No. Colo., 1960; m. M. Lynn Thomas, Dec. 27, 1947. Tchrr., Yorkville (Ill.) Public Schs., 1949-51; tchr., coach, Hinkley (Ill.) Public Schs., 1951-53, prin., 1951-53; asst. supt., Milledgeville (Ill.) Public Schs., 1953-57; asst. prof. edn. SUNY Oneonta, 1957-60; asst. prof. Kent (Ohio) State U., 1960-65, asso. prof., 1965-69, prof. ednl. adminstrn., 1969—, coordinator Grad. Sch. Edn., 1970—; pres. Cricket Press, Inc., Kent, 1972—; cons., Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 1968-70; cons. in field. Recipient Service to Edn. award Phi Delta Kappa, 1974; Honor Key award Kappa Delta Pi, 1974. Mem. Nat. Middle Sch. Assn. (dir. 1972-75, pres. 1973-74); Club: Lions (dir. 1971-77, pres. 1975-76). Author: (with H.D. Behrens) *The Changing Child*, 1972; *Handbook for Educational Research*, 1980; mng. editor *Middle Sch. Jour.*, 1973-76; asso. editor *Jour. Early Adolescence*, 1981—. Home: Box 666 Kent OH 44240

MAYNARD, HARRY LEE, banker; b. DeWitt, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1927; s. Hosea J. and Mildred (Bourne) M.; student Colgate U., 1945-46; St. Ambrose Coll., 1946-47; B.A.U. No. Iowa, 1950; m. Carolyn Messersmith, June 22, 1952; children—Linda Lee, Harry Lee, Jr. and John Lee; educ.—St. Joseph's High Sch., 1950-52; techn. Ed. Rich. Elementary Sch., Oxnard, Calif., 1952-53; mgr. Beneficial Finance Co., Los Angeles, 1952-59; asst. mgr. Security First Nat. Bank, Ventura, Calif., 1959-63; exec. v.p. Channel Islands State Bank, Ventura, 1963-69; v.p., mgr. Wells Fargo Bank (merger with Channel Islands State Bank), Ventura, 1969-76; pres. Am. Comm'l. Bank, 1976—, also dir. Founding father Ventura Boys Club, 1962; dir. chmn. Heart Fund, 1963-64; publicity chmn. Community Memorial Hosp. drive, 1963; mem. 4-H Fair Auction Com., 1964—, chmn., 1967—, treas. 31st Agrl. Dist., 1976; mem. BBQ com. Bob Pyles Boy Camp, 1963—; gen. chmn. Citizens' Com. Water and Sewer Bond Issue, 1970; chmn. Comprehensive Plan Adv. Com., Ventura; pres. adv. bd. Salvation Army, Ventura County; bd. dirs. Redevel. Agency, Ventura, Ventura County Fair, 1977-81, pres., 1980; treas., trustee, Community Mem'l. Hosp., 1978—. Recipient Distinguished Service award Ventura Jr. C. of C., 1963. Mem. Am. Inst. Bankers, Calif. (group bd. dirs. 1968-71, pres. region 7, 1973), ind. bankers assns. State Coll. Iowa Alumni Ass'n., Air Force Assn. (treas. 1962-63), Am. Legion, Ventura C. of C. (pres. 1965; named Outstanding Citizen of Yr. 1969), Am. Bankers Assn. (mem. nat. adv. council savs. and marketing div. 1967-69), Mason (dep. grand master grand lodge Calistoga and Hawaii); 33 deg. Scottish Rite, Shriner, Lion (pres. Ventura Downtown 1971-72). Club: Campus View (Ventura). Home: 544 Bryn Mawr St Ventura CA 93003 Office: 300 S Mills Rd Ventura CA 93001

MAYNARD, JOSEPH ALFRED, advt. agy. exec.; Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 30, 1923; Joseph Waldemar and Alice Ethyl (La Bonte) M.; student U. N.Y., 1946; grad. New Eng. Sch. Art., 1948; m. Patricia A. Archer, Jan. 30, 1949; children—Michael, Catharine. Carol. Pres. Mayhof Co., Lynn, Mass., 1948; art dir. Ingalls Assos. Inc., Boston, 1948-56, v.p. creative, 1956-60, pres., 1961-79; chmn. bd. 1979— Chmn. Community Relations and Communications, United Way, Mass. Bay, 1975, 77; chmn. devel. and public relations coms., mem. ex. com. Addison Gilbert Hosp., Gloucester, Mass.; active Bupe (Pa.) Museum, Bd. dirs. Dare Inc. Served with USAAF, 1943-45; Mem. New Eng. Broadcasters Assn. (1st v.p. 1975), Ad Club Greater Boston, Copy Sec. (Boston), N. Shore Art Assn., Annisquam Assn. Assn. Home: Annisquam MA Office: Ingalls Assos Inc 857 Boylston St Boston MA 02116

MAYNARD, ROBERT CLYVE, journalist. b. Bklyn., June 17, 1937. s. Samuel Christopher and Robertine Isola (Greaves) M.; stud. (Nieman fellow) Harvard U., 1966; m. Nancy Hickey, Jan. 1, 1971; children—Doreen J., David H., Alex Caldwell. Reporter, Afro-Am. News, Balt., 1957; reporter, *York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily*, 1961-66; reporter, *Washington Post*, 1967-72, asso. editor/ombudsman 1972-74, editorial writer, 1974-77; editor, pub. Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, 1979—; former chmn. Inst. Journalism Edn. Mem. assembly on behavioral sci. Nat. Acad. Sci., 1978—; mem. Mexican-Am. Leg. Def. and Ednl. Fund, 1978—; mem. commn. on public understanding about law Am. Bar Assoc., 1979—; bd. dirs. Marcus Foster Ednl. Inst., Bay Area Council; nat. bd. govs. Media and Society Seminars. Mem. Nat. News Council, Am. Newspaper Pub. Assn. (govt. affairs com. Am. Press Inst. (Western region adv. bd.)), Am. Soc. Newspaper Editors (bd. dirs.), Council on Fgn. Relations. Office: 409 13th St., Oakland CA 94612

MAYNARD, ROBERT WYNFIELD, computer and controls mfg. co. exec.; b. North Haledon, N.J., July 20, 1922; s. Wynfield Johnson and Mathalia (Bennet) M. A. B. Princeton 11; 1946; 11 B. Harvard 1

Longwood Cricket (Brookline, Mass.); Union (Boston); Mpls.
Minikahda (Mpls.). Home: 3200 W Calhoun Pkwy Minneapolis MN
55416 Office: Honeywell Plaza Minneapolis MN 55408

MAYNE, LUCILLE STRINGER, educator; b. Washington, June 6, 1924; d. Henry Edmond and Hatue Benham (Benson) Stringer; B.S., Ohio State U., 1946; M.B.A. (grad. scholar), Ohio State U., 1949; Ph.D. (fellow), Northwestern U., 1966; children—Patricia Anne, Christine Gail, Barbara Marie. Instr. in Uica Coll., 1949-50; lectr. in Roosevelt U., 1961-64, Pa. State U., 1965-66; asst. prof. Pa. State U., 1966-69, asso. prof., 1969-70; asso. prof. banking and fin., Case-Western Res. U., 1971-76, prof., 1976—, dean Sch. Grad. Studies, 1980—; sr. economist, cons. FDIC, 1977-78; cons. Nat. Comm. Electronic Fund Transfer Systems, 1976; research cons. Am. Bankers Assn., 1975, Fed. Res. Bank of Cleve., 1973, 68-70; cons. Pres.'s Comm. Fin. Structure and Regulation, 1971, staff economist, 1970-71; analytical statistician Air Materiel Command, Dayton, Ohio, 1950-52; asst. to promotion mgr. NBC, Washington, 1946-48; expert witness cases involving fin. instns.; dir. Cleve. Citywide Development Corp., 1981—. Vol. Cleve. Soc. for Blind, 1979—. Mem. Am. Fin. Assn., Eastern Fin. Assn. (v.p. 1969-72), Fin. Mgmt. Assn., Midwest Fin. Assn. (dir. 1975-79), Phi Kappa Phi, Beta Gamma Sigma, Episcopalian Assn. editor Jour. Money, Credit and Banking, 1980—. Bus. Econ., 1980—; contrb. articles prof. jous. Home: 3723 Normandy Rd Shaker Heights OH 44120 Office: Weatherhead School of Management and Graduate Studies Case Western Reserve University University Circle Cleveland OH 44106

MAYNE, WILEY EDWARD, lawyer; b. Sanborn, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1917; s. Earl W. and Gladys (Wiley) M.; S.B. cum laude, Harvard Univ., 1938; student Law Sch., 1938-39; J.D., State Bar, 1939; 1st. Elizabeth Dodson, Jan. 5, 1942; children—Martha (Mrs. F.K. Smith), Wiley Edward, John. Admitted to Iowa bar, 1941; practiced in Sioux City, 1946-66; in Des Moines, 1966-68; in St. Paul, Minn., 1968-70; in Vinnetou, 1946-66; Mayne, Probasco, Bernstein, 1975—api agt. FBI, 1941-43. Mem. 90th-93d Congresses, 6th Dist. Iowa; mem. judiciary com., agr. com. Commr. from Iowa, Nat. Conf. Commrs. Uniform State Laws, 1956-60; chmn. grievance commn. Iowa Supreme Ct., 1964-66; del. FAO, 1973; chmn. Woodbury County Compensation Bd., 1975-80. Chmn. Midwest Rhodes Scholar Selection Com., 1964-66; pres. Sioux City Symphony Orch. Assn., 1947-54. Vice chmn. Young Republicans Nat. Fedn., 1948-50. Bd. dirs. Iowa Bar Found., 1962-68. Served to it. (g.) USNR, 1943-46. Fellow Am. Coll. Trial Lawyers; mem. Am. (ho. of del. 1966-68), Iowa (pres. 1963-64), Sioux City bar assns., Internat. Assn. Ins. Counsel (exec. com. 1961-64), Mason (33 deg.), Clubs: Harvard (N.Y.C.); Capito Hill; Sioux City Country. Home: 2728 Jackson St Sioux City IA 51101. Office: 300 Commerce Bldg Sioux City IA 51101.

MAYNE, WILLIAM, writer: b. Kingston-upon-Hull, Eng., Mar. 16, 1928; s. William and Dorothy (Pea) M.; grad. Cathedral Choir Sch., Canterbury, Eng., 1942. Mem. Aysgarth Rural Dist. Council, 1961-74; chmn. Parish Meeting Thornton Rust, 1966-75; lectur. creative writing Deakin U., Geelong, Victoria, 1976-77. Recipient Carnegie medal for best children's book of year, 1957. Author: Follow the Footprints, 1953; The World Upside Down, 1954; A Swarm in May, 1955; Chorister's, c. 1956; The Member for the Marsh, 1956; The Blot Boat, 1957; A Giant Rope, 1957; Underground All, 1958; The Thumbstick, 1958; The Rolling Season, 1959; Cadgers and Wadlers, 1959; Summer Visitation, 1960; The Longing, 1961; The Parcel of Trees, 1961; The Twelve Dancers, 1962; Wages and Musicals, 1962; Plot Night, 1962; Pig in the Middle, 1963; Whistling Rufus, 1963; The Fishing Party, 1963; A Day Without Wind, 1963; Sand, 1964; No More School, 1964; On the Stepping Stones, 1964; Earfaests, 1965; Rooftops, 1965; The Man From the North Pole, 1965; The Glass Ball, 1965; The Last Bus, 1966; The Old Zion, 1967; The Yellow Aeroplane, 1968; The Toffee Join, 1968; (with Fritz Wegner) The House on Fairmount, 1968; The Hill Road, 1969; Ravensgill, 1969. Editor: A Book of Giants, 1968; A Game of Dares, 1971; Royal Harry, 1971; The Incline, 1972; Skiffy, 1972; Robin's Real Engine, 1972; The Jersey Shore, 1973; A Year and a Day, 1976; Max's Dream, 1977; It, 1977; Party Pants, 1977; While the Belts Ring, 1979; The Mouse and the Egg, 1980; Salt River Times, 1980; The Patchwork Cat, 1981; editor: A Book of Heroes, 1967. Address: c/o Harold Ober Assos 40 E 49th St New York NY 10017.

MAYNES, CHARLES WILLIAM, editor, former govt. ofcl.; b. Huron, S.D., Dec. 8, 1938; s. Charles William and Alma Ross (Summers) M.; B.A., Harvard U., 1960; M.A., Oxford (Eng.) U., 1962; m. Gretchen Schiele, July 17, 1965; children—Stacy Kathryn; Charles William. UN polit. affairs ofcl., Dept. State, Washington, 1962-65; chief monetary economist AID, Laos, 1965-67; econ. officer, U.S. Embassy, Moscow, 1968-70; asst. sec. for internat. org. affairs, State, 1970-71; asst. dir., U.S. Policy mag., 1970-71; Cong. staff fellow, 1971; sr. legis. asst. to Sen. Fred R. Harris, 1971-72; Carnegie Endowment for Internat. Peace, 1972-76. Mem. issues staff Sargent Shriver's Vice Presd. Campaign, 1972. Recipient Meritorious Service Award, Dept. State. Mem. Council Fgn. Relations, Phi Beta Kappa. Democrat. Ofcl.: 11 Dupont Circle NW Suite 900 Washington D.C. 20036

MAYNES, E. SCOTT, economist; b. Meriden, Conn., Oct. 6, 1922; s. Edwin and E. Janet (Scott) M.; B.S., Springfield Coll., 1947; M.A., Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn., 1949; Ph.D., U. Mich., 1956; n. Blanche Rivero, Nov. 11, 1953; children: Robert, Christopher. Asst. stud. dir. Survey Res. Center, U. Mich., 1949-53; stud. dir., 1953-56; dir., 1956-74; U. Minn., Mpls., 1956-74; prof. econs., 1963-74; dir. research, 1972-74; prof. dept. consumer econs., Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y., 1974-; chmn. dept., 1976-81; Econ. cons. Nat. Council Applied Econ. Research, New Delhi, 1958-59; statistician Bur. Census, 1962-63; econ. cons. Instituto DiTella, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1965-66; vis. prof. econs. U. Calif., San Diego, 1971-74; vis. scholar Survey Research Center, U. Mich., 1974-75; cons. C.A.I., 1976; U.N. Centre for Transnat. Corps., 1978; Nat. Consumer Council U.K., 1981-82; Organizer, Nat. Conf. on Automobile Ins. Reform, 1970; mem. adv. com. Econ. Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, 1966-; Nat. Bur. Econ. Research, 1967-70; bd. dir. Consumers Union U.S., 1968-77, treas., 1972-75; Bd. dirs. State Capital Credit Union, 1968-74; Am. Council on Consumer Interests, 1980-; bd. gov. Credit Research Center, Purdue U., 1979-; Service with USAFAP, 1943-45; Mem. Am. Econ. Assn., Am. Statist. Assn., Am. Council on Consumer Interests, Assn. Consumer Research (ad. council 1979-); Democrat. Unitarian. Author: *Decision-Making for Consumers*, 1976. Mem. editorial bd. *Jour. Consumer Affairs*, 1974-79. *Consumer Research*, 1977-; *Jour. Consumer Policy*, 1977-; contrib. articles on consumer cons., consumption, survey methods. *Conf. Jours. Home*: 112 N Sunset Dr Ithaca NY 14850

MAYO, BYRON W., advt. agy. exec.; b. Portland, Oreg., 1922; e. U. Oreg., U. Wash.; m. Mary Bovee, 1950; children—Byron Robert, Cathie Marie, Deane; See & Ski Corp., 1946-71; st. v. p., int. Foo

CLONEY, WILLIAM THOMAS, JR., athletic assn. exec.: b. Boston, Oct. 29, 1911; s. William T. and Elizabeth Anne Cloney; grad. Boston Univ., 1933; student, Grad. Sch. Edu., Boston Univ., 1933-34.

Prest, 1953-56; jr. master Rosbury Latin Sch., 1933-35; pub. relations
 corp. English and journalism Northeastern Univ., 1937-53; pub. relations
 counsel, 1956-59; asst. to pres. Kenyon College, 1959-62; asst. to
 pres., 1962-78; pres., 1978-84; Univ. of Mass., Amherst, 1984-87.
 1940-42, pres. of U. to U. Col. AUS., 1942-47. Author: *The Story of
 a New England Industrialist*, James Larin Richards, 1952; also mag.
 articles. Home: 17 Elm Park Scituate MA 02666 Office: Boston
 Athletic Assn PO Box 223 Boston MA 02199

CLOONAN, CLIFFORD B., elec. eng., educator; b. Chagwater,
 Wyo., Aug. 28, 1928; s. Clifford B. Kase and Jessie Fern (Dwyer) C.
 1945-46; B.S., U. Colo., 1950; M.S., Mont.

[illegible]

CLOKARN, MARTIN THOMAS, fn. exec.; b. Ironton, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1926; s. Martin T. and Adelaide Kennedy; C.S., Wayne State U.; m. Mary J. Frisby, June 10, 1950; 2 children: Mary A., Martin T. U.; m. John C. O'Neil, June 10, 1956, Kaiser Aluminum, Ravenswood, W.Va., 1956-59, Celanese Corp., Narrows, Va., from 1959; v.p.-controller Celanese Fibers Group, Newark, N.Y.C. and Charlotte, N.C.; mfg. corp.-sec. Treas. Fibre Industries, Inc., Charlotte 26, N.C.; m. Ann C. Bickel, 1961; 2 children: m. ch. bd. Diamond Hill Chemicals, Bethesda Heights, N.J., 1962-66, Providence Mill Co., Charlotte, 1967-69, Community Coll. of Short Hills, N.J., 1973-74. Served with USN, 1943-46. Mem. Nat. Assn. Acc'ts., Fin. Excs. Inst. Republican. Methodist. Clubs: Fairview Country Club (Charlotte) (Charlotte) Center, 3700 Fairview Circle, Charlotte, NC 28211 Office: Box 32414 Charlotte, NC 28232

CLORE, CHARLES, corp. ex. ec.; Dec. 26, 1904; ex. London; m. Frances R. Haphen, 1931 (marriage dissolved); 2 children: Chinn, Jr., v.p. Industrial Ins. Co. of N.Y.; Chinn, Secs. Holdings, Ltd., v.p. Franchise Shipbldg. Co., Ltd., Keye & Stewart, Ltd., Princes Investments, Ltd., Taylor & Lodge, Ltd., Bentley Engng. Group, Ltd.; ex. various public cos. engaged in comm. and indst. enterprises. Created knight bachelor, 1971.

CLOSE, CHARLES MOLLISON, engng. educator; b. Ilion, N.Y.

1950: M.S., Stevens Inst. Tech., 1953: Ph.D., Kencsclap Poly. Inst.,
1962: m. Ann V. Hasbrock, June 8, 1957; children: Douglas A.,
Kimberly A., Scott C. David, engr. Westinghouse Elec. Corp., mem. assoc.
1950-52; grad. ass. Stevens Inst. Tech., 1952-54; mem. assoc.
1954-56; grad. study, 1954-56, prof. elec. eng., 1967-71, mem. faculty
chem. elec. eng., 1972-74, mem. elec. eng., 1974-75.
Vestryman St. John's Ch., Troy, N.Y.; mem. council YMCA Silverton
Bay Area, N.Y.C. Served with USNR, 1945-46. Mem. IEEE, Am.
Soc. Enging. Engr., Phila. Ber. Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Eta Chi,
1954-56; mem. Institute of Professional Geophysicists, 1967-71; mem. (with others)
Soc. Variables for Engineers, 1965; The Analysis of Linear Circuits,
1966; (with D.K. Frederick) Modeling and Analysis of Dynamic
Systems, 1978. Home 18 Berkshire Rd Clifton Park NY 12065

CLOSE, CHARLES THOMAS, painter, b. Monroe, Wash., July 5,
1904; Leslie Durwood and Mildred Emma (Wagner) C.; B.A.,
Wash., 1932; B.F.A., Yale U., 1963, M.F.A., 1964; postgrad.

1964-65; in Leslie Rose, Dec. 24, 1967; 1 dau., Georgia Mully.
Faculty U. Mass., 1965-67; Sch. Visual Arts, N.Y.C., 1963-71, N.Y.
U., 1970-73; one-man shows: Los Angeles County Museum, 1971;
Mus. Contemporary Art, Chgo., 1972, 81; Mus. Modern Art, N.Y.C.,
1973, San Francisco, 1975, Baltimore, Md., 1976, Guggenheim
Center, Mus. Musée National d'Art Moderne, Paris, 1979-80;
(retrospective) Walker Art Center, Mpls., 1980; St. Louis Art Mus.
1981, Whitney Mus., N.Y.C., 1981; group shows include: Whitney
Mus., N.Y.C., 1969, 70, 72, 77, Documenta 5 & 6, Kassel, K. Gie-
1972, 77, Tokyo Biennale, 1975, Venice Biennale, 1978, 1980,
Pompidou Center, N.Y.C., 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990,
1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001,
2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012,
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2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595,
2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602

Walter Harvey and Louise De Arango (Palmer) C.; B.A., Williams Coll., 1938; J.D., Columbia U., 1942; m. Margaret Howell Gordon on June 26, 1954; children—Louise, Peter, Katharine, Barbara. Admitted to N.Y. State bar, 1942; practice law in Washington, 1946—; partner in Co., Washington. Member adv. council Nat. Capital area Boy Scouts, 1961—. Bd. dirs. Nat.

A Few of the Speakers Who Have Appeared Before the Commonwealth Club of California Since 1903

Chancellor Konrad Adenaur
Saul D. Alinsky
Apollo 14 and 16 Astronauts
General H.H. "Hap" Arnold
Hon. Roy L. Ash
Ambassador Shirley Temple Black
Gov. Edmund G. Brown
Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Hon. William Jennings Bryan
Ralph Bunche
Vice President George Bush
Mme. Claire L. Chennault
Mme. Chiang Kai-shek
General Mark Clark
Hon. Tom C. Clark
President Calvin Coolidge
Norman Cousins
His Holiness Dalai Lama XIV
Clarence Darrow
His Excellency Mararji R. Desai
Eamon DeValera
John Foster Dulles
Will & Ariel Durant
Cyrus Eaton
Foreign Minister Abba Eban
President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Dr. Daniel Ellsberg
Chancellor Ludwig Erhard
Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald
Frank Fitzsimmons
Henry Ford II
Secretary James Forrestal
Douglas Fraser
Dr. Milton Friedman
Gen. James M. Gavin
Sir John Glubb
Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg
Senator Barry Goldwater
Samuel Gompers
Rev. Billy Graham
Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Alex Haley
Lord Halifax
Admiral William F. Halsey
Dr. Armand Hammer
Hon. W. Averell Harriman

William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Conrad Hilton
Benjamin L. Hooks
President Herbert Hoover
Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Roy Innis
Rev. Jesse Jackson
Lt. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James
Leon Jaworski
Marshal Joseph Joffre
Queen Julianna
Herman Kahn
Hon. Jack Kemp
Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Premier Alexander Kerensky
Chairman Nikita Khrushchev
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Hon. Henry A. Kissinger
H.E. Juscelino De Olivera Kubitschek
Premier Nguyen Cao Ky
Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Ann Landers
John L. Lewis
Ambassador Sol Linowitz
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Henry R. Luce
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
U.N. President Charles Malik
Guglielmo Marconi
Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk
Dr. Charles H. Mayo
Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken
Ambassador Donald F. McHenry
George Meany
Dr. Roy W. Menninger
Hon. V.K. Krishna Menon
Vice President Walter Mondale
Hon. Edmund S. Muskie
Ralph Nader
Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu
Admiral Chester Nimitz
President Richard M. Nixon
Jesse Owens

Lord C. Northcote Parkinson
King Paul of Hellenes
Dr. Linus Pauling
Westbrook Pegler
Senator Charles H. Percy
Hon. Shimon Peres
President Georges Pompidou
Dr. Stefan T. Possony
President Ronald Reagan
Walter Reuther
President Syngman Rhee
Captain Edward Rickenbacker
Paul Robeson
Vice President Nelson Rockefeller
Hon. William P. Rogers
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
President Theodore Roosevelt
Hon. Eugene V. Rostow
Hon. Dean Rusk
Harrison E. Salisbury
Dr. Fayez A. Sayegh
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Emperor Haile Selassie I
Hon. George P. Shultz
Hon. William E. Simon
Otis Skinner
Senator Margaret Chase Smith
Hon. Paul Henri Spaak
Robert Gordon Sproul
Lincoln Steffens
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Senator Robert A. Taft
President William Howard Taft
Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka
Dr. Edward Teller
Norman Thomas
President Harry S. Truman
Abigail Van Buren
Dr. Wernher Von Braun
Governor George C. Wallace
Hon. Caspar W. Weinberger
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Roy Wilkins
President Woodrow Wilson
Hon. Leonard Woodcock
Hon. Whitney M. Young, Jr.



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 362-4903

Information for Invited Speakers

MEMBERSHIP: More than 14,000 men and women from throughout the United States and abroad are members of the Commonwealth Club of California. Most reside in the San Francisco Bay Area.

PURPOSES: The Commonwealth Club was founded in 1903. It is dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues and offers its podium to national and international figures to present their views on vital issues of broad public, political and cultural concern or interest.

SPEAKERS: The Club has welcomed most U.S. Presidents since its founding, as well as many other heads of state and distinguished leaders, scholars, and opinion-makers from around the world.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS: The Commonwealth Club is a nonprofit, educational organization and is unable to offer honoraria or expenses to its speakers.

RADIO BROADCASTS: Commonwealth Club addresses are broadcast live over the nationwide National Public Radio satellite and by tape on more than 120 commercial stations in 14 states across the country.

PRESS: The Commonwealth Club enjoys an excellent working relationship with local and national press in the San Francisco Bay Area. When appropriate, the Club will arrange for news conferences, local radio and television appearances, and interviews. When materials are made available in advance, promotional releases will be issued to the news media.

PUBLICATION OF ADDRESS: Extensive summaries of speeches made to the Commonwealth Club are published in the Club's weekly publication, *The Commonwealth*, which is distributed to the entire membership, and to schools, universities and libraries worldwide.

TABC



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 362-4903

January 9, 1984



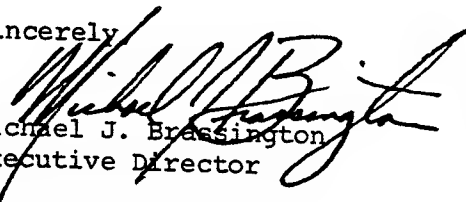
Public Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear 

As per your request I am enclosing
a copy of the invitation sent to the
individuals listed on my letter to you
of December 15, 1983.

This program will be a smooth event
and we are looking forward to meeting
and hearing from Mr. McMahon on Thursday,
January 26, 1984.

Sincerely


Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

MJB/sm

Enclosure

STAT

STAT

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 (415) 362-4903

Date: January 4, 1984

To: Officers
Governors
Past Presidents
Chairmen of study sections
Chairmen of administrative committees

From: Mike Brassington

Subject: An invitation to an off-the-record briefing by:

JOHN N. McMAHON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. McMahon has agreed to present an off-the-record briefing to a limited number of Commonwealth Club members.

The schedule for this special event is:

Date:	Thursday, January 26, 1984
Time:	Noon
Place:	French Parlor, Sheraton-Palace Hotel, second floor
Introduction:	12:45 p.m.
Briefing:	12:47 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.
Q & A:	1:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Adjournment:	1:30 p.m.
Cost:	\$13.00 per person

It is important that all in attendance respect the off-the-record nature of this address. No notes can be taken nor can tape recorders be allowed in the room.

Invitations are not transferable. We are sorry, but no spouses, friends, relatives or associates can be admitted to this special event.

I will ☐ attend the off-the-record briefing by John N. McMahon, Deputy
will not ☐
Director, Central Intelligence.

Name: _____
(please print)

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$13.00 payable to
The Commonwealth Club.

Your tickets will be held and issued at the entrance to the
French Parlor, Sheraton-Palace Hotel.



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 362-4903

December 15, 1983

OFFICERS

Nelson S. Weller
President

Hon. Shirley Temple Black
Vice President

J. Dennis Bonney
Chmn. Exec. Comm.

Judge Ira A. Brown, Jr.
Secretary

Richard C. Otter
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Richard H. Peterson
Carl E. Rosenfeld
Barton W. Shackelford
John R. Shuman
Fredric Speier
Leigh Steinberg
Hon. Clinton Wayne White

Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Chairman
Program Committee

Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

James L. Coplan
Assistant Executive Director

Public Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear [REDACTED]

We are looking forward to hearing John N. McMahon, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, present an off-the-record address to a limited number of members of The Commonwealth Club.

We will inform all of those to be invited, approximately 50, that the off-the-record aspect of this meeting must be respected. I do not anticipate any problem in this area. Invitations will be limited to Club officers, Board of Governors, chairmen of administrative committees and study groups. Foreign nationals and media representatives will be excluded with one exception. A past president of The Commonwealth Club is a newspaper publisher but he will respect the off-the-record nature of this address.

We would like to have Mr. McMahon's address emphasize the Soviet Union, although he might also mention Central America, terrorism and the Middle East.

The schedule is as follows:

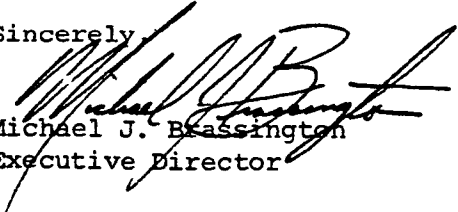
DATE:	Thursday, January 26, 1984
TIME:	Noon
PLACE:	French Parlor, Sheraton-Palace Hotel, second floor
INTRODUCTION:	12:45 p.m.
SPEECH:	12:47 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.
Q. & A.:	1:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.
ADJOURNMENT:	1:30 p.m.

At this time, I believe our 1984 President, The Honorable Shirley Temple Black, will introduce Deputy Director McMahon and recognize people in the audience for questions.

Attached you will find a list of those, with company affiliations, who will be invited.

We are looking forward to meeting and hearing Mr. McMahon on Thursday, January 26, 1984.

Sincerely,


Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

MJB/am

cc: The Honorable Shirley Temple Black

Copy to Karen
20/12

22 September 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

1. Action Requested: Accept or decline an invitation to address the Commonwealth Club of California at a mutually convenient time for an off-the-record, Friday luncheon meeting in San Francisco.

2. Background: In a discussion with Michael Brassington, Executive Director of the Commonwealth Club of California, PAO relayed that you would prefer an off-the-record private meeting. Brassington suggested limiting the luncheon to officers of the organization, the Board of Governors, and chairman of the committees and study groups, totaling approximately 50 people. This would exclude foreign nationals and media representatives who are members of the organization. The Commonwealth Club is eager to have you and have heard that you are an excellent speaker. Brassington would appreciate a date other than during Thanksgiving or Christmas weeks.

3. Recommendation: That you accept this invitation. If so, please inform PAO of suitable dates, and we will make arrangements with the Commonwealth Club for a mutually convenient meeting.



George V. Lauder

STAT



SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

ACCEPT INVITATION: .

[Redacted Signature Box]

STAT

01 OCT 1983

~~Deputy Director~~ of Central Intelligence

Date

STAT

Possible Dates:

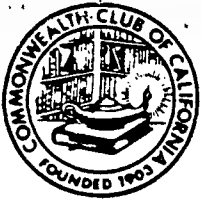
DECLINE INVITATION:

~~Deputy Director~~ of Central Intelligence

Date

ILLEGIB

[Redacted Signature Box]



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 398-4268

Aug 28 5 15 PM '83

(415) 362-4903

83-0066

83-4268

OFFICERS

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Hon. Shirley Temple Black
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Judge Ira A. Brown, Jr.
Secretary

Richard C. Otter
Treasurer

August 24, 1983

The Honorable John N. McMahon
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. McMahon:

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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Eugene M. Herson
Walter E. Hoadley
E. Roxie Howlett
Judith S. Johnson
William T. O'Leary
Richard H. Peterson
Carl E. Rosenfeld
Barton W. Shackelford
John R. Shuman
Fredric Speier
Leigh Steinberg
Hon. Clinton Wayne White

Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Chairman
Program Committee

Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

James L. Coplan
Assistant Executive Director

On behalf of the Commonwealth Club of California, it gives me great pleasure to invite you to address our members at a mutually convenient Friday luncheon meeting in San Francisco.

With 14,000 members, we are today the largest public forum in the United States. Your address, moreover, will be broadcast live via satellite to the 270 stations of the National Public Radio network and by tape on the 122 commercial stations of the Club's own network in 14 States across the country. In addition, copies of your speech will be made available here and abroad to schools and universities for research and educational purposes and an extensive summary will be printed in the Club's weekly publication, The Commonwealth, which is sent to our membership worldwide and to more than 200 libraries.

Since its founding in 1903, the Commonwealth Club has been dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues and has offered its podium to national and international figures to present their views. We hope that we shall have the honor of adding your name to the list of distinguished speakers who have addressed the Club and thereby enhanced its reputation.

We look forward to welcoming you to San Francisco as soon as your schedule permits and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Brassington
Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

MJB:am

Enclosures

DCI
EXEC
REG

TAB D

Eugene, OR
Register-Guard
(Cir. D. 68,030)
(Cir. Sat. 72,321)
(Cir. Sun. 72,174)

Approved For Release 2008/10/31 : CIA-RDP86M00886R002600030036-5

MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. 1st. 1888

EUGENE REGIST

CIA chief raps Freedom of Information Act

424
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — CIA director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act on Friday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files."

During a speech before California's Commonwealth Club, Casey also said the United States knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands, but said it was Great Britain's concern.

Casey's attack on the information act came during an assessment on the status of the nation's intelligence-gathering organizations.

"As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close to my heart leaves us the only country in the world that now gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files."

"I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long," the director said.

Casey said clergymen, journalists, doctors and lawyers as well as tax records are granted secrecy under various laws.

"Why should national security information enjoy any less protection?" he asked. "As (former Supreme Court Justice (Arthur) Goldberg once said, 'While the Constitution protects us against security abuse of individual rights, it is not a suicide pact.'"

The act grants people access to

non-classified government records.

"What they usually get is a piece of paper which has segments marked out or cut out," Casey said. "They get fragments of information that is more likely to mislead than provide good information."

In response to a question, Casey

said the U.S. knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands.

"There was some advance knowledge," he said. "And the matter of what is done about it is always a judgmental matter."

He did not say whether a warning was passed to the British.

Fremont, CA
(Alameda Co.)
Argus
(Cir. D. 17,871)
(Cir. S. 18,080)

MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Freedom of Information Act attacked

CIA director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act on Friday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files." During a speech before California's Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, Casey also said the United States knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands, but said it was Great Britain's concern. Casey's attack on the information act came during an assessment on the status of the nation's intelligence-gathering organizations. "As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close to my heart leaves us the only country in the world that now gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files."



San Diego, CA
(San Diego Co.)
San Diego Union
(Cir. D. 198,830)
(Cir. S. 316,151)

MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Freedom Of Information Act Seen As 'Shot In Foot'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — CIA Director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act yesterday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files."

During a speech before California's Commonwealth Club, Casey also said the United States knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falklands, but took no action because it was Great Britain's concern.

Casey's attack on the FOI act came during an assessment on the current status of the nation's intelligence-gathering organizations.

"As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close to my heart leaves us the only country in the world that now gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files."

"I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long," the director said.

Casey said clergymen, journalists, doctors, lawyers and tax records are granted secrecy under various laws.

"Why should national security information enjoy any less protection?" he asked. "As Justice Goldberg once said, 'While the Constitu-

security abuse of individual rights, it is not a suicide pact.'"

The act grants people access to non-classified government records.

"What they usually get is a piece of paper which has segments marked out or cut out," Casey during his verbal barrage on the law. "They get fragments of information that is more likely to mislead than provide good information."

In response to a question, Casey said the U.S. knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands.

"There was some advance knowledge," he said. "And the matter of what is done about it is always a judgmental matter. There were indications that something might happen, but it's a policy decision of whether you ... take some preventive action."

"In this case, the action clearly was not the United States," he said. "It was Great Britain's."

He did not say whether a warning was passed to the British.

Red Bluff, CA
(Tehama Co.)
News
(Cir. 6xW. 7,958)

424
MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Casey: Invasion Known

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)

The United States knew that Argentina was going to invade the Falklands but took no action because it was Great Britain's concern, not this nation's, says CIA Chief William Casey. In a speech Friday before the Commonwealth Club, Casey said, "There was some advance knowledge... And the matter of what is done about it is always a judgmental matter."

"There were indications that something might happen, but it's a policy decision of whether you ... take some preventive action. In this case, the action clearly was not the

United States. It was Great Britain's."

He did not say whether a warning was passed to the British.

Casey used most of his speech to denounce the Freedom of Information Act, which he indicted as this country's "shooting itself in the foot, a self-inflicted wound."

"I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long," the director said.

"As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close

to my heart is the only country in the world that gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files."

If legislators, journalists, doctors, lawyers and tax records are granted secrecy under various laws, he asked, why should national security information enjoy any less protection? Little went on.

As Justice Goldberg once said, "While the Constitution protects us against security abuses, it does not protect us against a suicide pact."

The act grants people access to any classified government records, he

CIA's Casey wants Information Act voided regarding his spying agency

The director of the CIA has renewed a demand that the Freedom of Information Act, insofar as it impinges on activities of the intelligence community, be abolished.

Speaking to the Commonwealth Club yesterday, William J. Casey introduced the subject by saying: "As a nation we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot."

He said he questioned "very seriously" the propriety of letting American citizens poke around in the files of its intelligence agency when secrecy "is essential."

Yet Americans did not protest secrecy in other walks — such as in the clergy, law, medicine and journalism, Casey said.

Maintaining secrecy in security matters should be just as acceptable to Americans, the director argued.

He said the information delivered under the Freedom of Information Act often was "fragmented" and tended "to mislead rather than inform." Moreover, the information was usually old, so it was a "great fallacy" to believe that the act protected individuals from CIA intrusion in their lives, he said.

Yet 4 percent of the CIA staff was engaged in answering requests for information under the act, Casey said, suggesting that this was a waste of time and money.

He said Congress was now empowered to watchdog the CIA, individuals had no business doing it.

Casey said that during the 1970s the CIA was hard hit by critics and lost 40 percent of its funding. That credibility was now being restored, he said.

He said that while the Soviet Union was "still our No. 1 priority," the threat

from Third World nations was growing.

He said governments such as El Salvador, faced with civil war, could not make economic and social progress without intelligence and military assistance from the United States, "at a small fraction of the foreign aid budget."

Asked if the Russian KGB exercised more influence in the world intelligence community than the CIA, Casey, a lawyer, replied: "I don't like to make comparisons."

And asked if the U.S. press aided or hindered the CIA, the director jokingly "took the Fifth Amendment" and let it go at that.

He was not asked about his business dealings, which were the subject of a recent six-page report by Senate Intelligence Committee.

Today

City/State

THE MILPITAS teen-ager charged with raping and murdering a 14-year-old junior high school girl and then taking groups of friends around to view the body will undergo a jury trial to determine if he is competent to stand trial on the murder charge. Page B2.

THE CITY'S CABLE CARS have resumed operation after a successful test of the repaired cable winding machinery. Page A2.

CIA DIRECTOR William Casey, in The City for an address to the Commonwealth Club, spent most of his address in an attack on the Freedom of Information Act as it applies to intelligence matters. He said the U.S. "is the only country that allows foreign agents or anyone else to poke around in its files." Page B3.

Pomona, CA
(Los Angeles Co.)
Progress Bulletin
(Cir. D. 37,184)
(Cir. Sat. 43,038)
(Cir. Sun. 44,586)

MAY 2 2 1982

Allen's - P. C. B. Est. 1888

CIA leader attacks Information Act

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — CIA director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act on Friday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files."

During a speech before California's Commonwealth Club, Casey also said the United States knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands, but said it was Great Britain's concern.

Casey's attack on the information act came during an assessment on the status of the nation's intelligence-gathering organizations.

"As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting ourselves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close to my heart leaves us the only coun-

try in the world that now gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files.

"I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long," the director said.

Casey said clergymen, journalists, doctors and lawyers as well as tax records are granted secrecy under various laws.

"Why should national security information enjoy any less protection?" he asked. "As former Supreme Court Justice (Arthur Goldberg) once said, 'While the Constitution protects us against security abuse of individual rights, it is not a suicide pact.'"

Walnut Creek, CA
(Contra Costa County)
Contra Costa Times
(Cir. 6xW. 98,896)

MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Freedom of Information Act called 'self-inflicted' wound

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — CIA director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act on Friday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files."

His speech before California's Commonwealth Club came one day after the act survived its first major test in Congress.

An 11th-hour agreement between Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Thursday ended nearly a year of behind-the-scenes maneuvering on a long list of proposed changes to the law. Their agreement, under negotiation for weeks, paved the way for a unanimous committee vote, sending a Freedom of Information Reform Act to the Senate floor with relatively minor changes in the existing statute.

During his speech Friday, Casey also said the United States knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands, but said it was Great Britain's concern.

Casey's attack on the information act came during an assessment on the status of the nation's intelligence gathering organizations.

"As a nation, we have a propensity for shooting our

selves in the foot," Casey said. "One of these self-inflicted wounds close to my heart leaves us the only country in the world that now gives foreign intelligence agencies and anyone else a license to poke in our files. I question very seriously whether a secret intelligence agency and the Freedom of Information Act can coexist for very long," the director said.

Casey said clergymen, journalists, doctors, and lawyers as well as tax records are granted secret under various laws.

"Why should national security information enjoy any less protection?" he asked.

The act grants people access to non-classified government records.

"What they usually get is a piece of paper which has segments marked out or cut out," Casey said. "They get fragments of information that is more likely to mislead than provide good information."

In response to a question, Casey said the U.S. knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands.

He did not say whether a warning was passed to the British.

Torrance, CA
South Bay Daily Breeze
(Cir. D. 86,001)
(Cir. S. 101,543)

MAY 22 1982

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

CIA director claims information act beneficial to foreign agents

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — CIA Director William Casey attacked the Freedom of Information Act on Friday, calling it a "self-inflicted wound" that gives foreign agents the right "to poke into our files."

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"Why should national security information enjoy any less protection?" he asked. "As Justice Goldberg once said, 'While the Constitution protects us against security abuse of individual rights, it is not a suicide pact.'"

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said the U.S. knew of Argentine plans to invade the Falkland Islands.

"There was some advance knowledge," he said. "And the matter of what is done about it is always a judgmental matter. There were indications that something might happen, but it's a policy decision."

He did not say whether a warning was passed to the British.

Casey said the CIA cut its manpower by 50 percent and its funding by 40 percent during the 1970s, but is now rebuilding itself to "meet the challenges of the troubled times we see ahead in the 80s and 90s."

The effect of the cutback during the 1970s was visible when the CIA graphics staff recently developed a map showing communist-dominated countries in red, said Casey.

Close to 50 nations were colored red, Casey told his business-minded audience. "Ten years ago, only 25 countries would have been red."

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER-CHRONICLE

5 May 1983

Editorials

The Boland bungle

THE Democrats on the House Intelligence Committee have thrown responsibility to the winds in the service of political opportunism. By voting Tuesday to ban any covert assistance to Nicaraguans opposing the Moscow-aligned regime that has taken over their country, the Democratic majority on that panel made a move which may come back to haunt those legislators, and their party, in times ahead.

The vote they cast will, if it becomes law, place at risk the security of this hemisphere in order to exploit a popular misconception of the needs of the moment and a public failure to appreciate fully the dangers that are rising. But this will be only a momentary misconception, we suspect, and the danger will become starkly apparent to most Americans before long.

If the communist malignancy in Nicaragua spreads into a conflagration threatening the whole of Central America, imperiling the critical interests of the United States and of democracy in the hemisphere, then this vote will be recounted with a special accusatory intensity. It was strictly a partisan vote — a 9-5 tally, with all Democrats on the committee voting for and all Republicans voting against.

* * *

Beyond any doubt, the vote caused joy in Managua, Havana and Moscow. Its message suggested that the political powers resident in those places have the United States on the verge of retreat in its own hemisphere.

To assert such a thing brings an instant rejoinder of "McCarthyism." But the definition of McCarthyism is contingent on a lie being manufactured and told. There is no lie here. The House committee has only the truth to fear. It cannot deny that its action gives a signal that is enormously satisfying and encouraging to the communist powers which are celebrating the establishment, in Nicaragua, of the first Soviet-allied state on the mainland of the Western Hemisphere.

Nor can it deny that that base is exporting Marxist revolution with the trans-shipment of arms from the Soviet Bloc to guerrillas in El Salvador, or that this is part of a plan for all of Central America orchestrated and supplied through Cuba.

No, the committee admits most of this, in effect, in the weavings of the bill authored by its chairman, Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass. It authorizes \$80 million to "interdict" those arms and supplies flowing out of Nicaragua; it only says the president cannot do it by any covert actions. The stopping of the river of communist weaponry all must be done in the open. Presumably, Rep. Boland envisions that there will be inspectors there, when the lethal teams of guerrillas and Sandinistas come through, so as to insure that the stopping of their arms transit will be spotlessly clean and in the open for all to see.

Of course they, on the other side, are not subject to any ban on covert action, or to any democratic legislative authority at all. Presumably they are subject in some degree to the wishes of the powers that are supplying the arms and ammunition. Perhaps Mr. Boland now should take his anti-covert action legislation to Moscow and try to get it passed.

He did acknowledge that there is "no question that Nicaragua is in violation of international law," but his measure directs President Reagan to use the \$80 million only to help "friendly" nations stop the gun-running. What friendly nations does he have in mind that would have more nerve than the United States or larger interests at stake? He said further: "What this committee has done is in the interests of our own government. What we were doing in that area was counter-productive."

CONTINUED

He does not know whether it is counter-productive or not; it has not been going on long enough for any such determination to be made. The fact is that about 5,000 Nicaraguans, including some former leaders of the Sandinista revolution, are rebelling against that revolution, in large measure because of its Marxist polarization and its hardening repressions. The Reagan administration undoubtedly has been sending supplies to these rebels. The Boland committee now says that he no longer should be free to do this, though the Sandinista government remains free to continue sending all the supplies it wishes to the Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador.

The partisan political intent is transparent; the panel's majority is appealing to the Vietnam trauma which remains strong in our society, but the committee is taking advantage of that trauma in a dangerous new context, to undo a president of an opposite party. The fact is that President Carter also authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to send financial assistance to opponents of the Sandinista regime, once he saw its sharp turn toward Marxism and alliance with Cuba. This is not new with Reagan.

Last year, Boland authored an amendment which said that no U.S. funds could be used for the purpose of overthrowing the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, but the money can be used for arms interdiction. "We do not seek its overthrow," Reagan said last week, but he added that this country "will not protect the Nicaraguan government from the anger of its own people." He maintains that the money going to the rebels is a part of our interdiction program. The Boland committee now has called him a liar with its cut-off action.

* * *

No one should miss the point that this is a departure of vast consequence: If Congress is going to rule out covert activities by the executive branch, just as we learn of the dizzying magnitude of the Soviet spy system (witness France's mass expulsion of them) and the rising shipment of Soviet weaponry and personnel to this hemisphere, then the tying of a president's hands is well underway.

This committee action, though it sends a damaging signal, is not the last word, thank goodness. The Boland legislation still must pass through the House Foreign Affairs Committee before it reaches the House floor for a final vote. The members of that body had better subject themselves to some long and deep thoughts before they single out Nicaragua for

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
6 May 1983

EDITORIALS

Overtly Covert In Managua

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on Intelligence has voted 9 to 5 to cut off funds for the CIA to conduct covert military actions in Nicaragua. President Reagan, rocking with the punch, says it's all right with him if Congress wants to require the assistance to be overt instead of covert.

In this, he is making a virtue of necessity. Congress worries over what it hears about CIA activity in Nicaragua. Some fear that the CIA will get the United States involved in another Vietnam. We don't happen to share that fear because we can't believe that a once-burnt, twice-shy Congress will ever again send the Marines to Nicaragua to get us involved in a Vietnam-type operation.

In any case, the CIA attempt to dislodge the Sandinista regime in Managua by supplying arms to rebel forces is surely the most overt covert operation anyone as ever seen. CIA activities there are not at all well concealed; indeed are rather widely known and reported. So Reagan is right to concede that the CIA's covert game is up.

ONE MAY HAVE DOUBTS that it is wise for the U. S. to even attempt to help discontented Nicaraguans dislodge or overthrow the Sandinista government. For Reagan, evidently, there are no such doubts about the wisdom of it. He will find it a lot easier to persuade Congress and the public to support such efforts if they're conducted in the open.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER (CA)

23 July 1983

Bringing up the rear

IN ORDER to "avoid further confusion and misunderstanding," CIA Director William Casey has agreed belatedly to put his multi-million dollar stock portfolio in a blind trust, as his immediate predecessors did.

It is difficult to muster up even a weak bravo. Casey, one of the president's most questionable appointments, should have placed his millions in a blind trust before he assumed the sensitive post of intelligence director. He was the only top administration official with access to sensitive information that could affect his investments who neither divested himself of his holding nor put his portfolio in trust as a condition of employment — something the president should have insisted on and enforced.

But better late than never.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
27 December 1983

EDITORIALS

A Visit With A Congressman

CONGRESSMAN ED ZSCHAU (his literature says it sounds "like shout") dropped by The Chronicle office the other day to talk about his first year in Washington. We think he is an outstanding representative who will be an important national figure in a few years and we'll share some of his thoughts and his report with you.

Zschau was elected to fill the seat vacated by Pete McCloskey. He is a wealthy Silicon Valley manufacturer who has removed himself from his software business and willingly taken a huge salary cut to serve in Congress. He has been working a lot harder than he did as a businessman. He has flown back to his Deep Peninsula-Stanislaus County district almost every weekend and has held 100 community meetings during the year. The turnout of constituents at these gatherings pleases him; even the vicious storm of several Saturdays ago did not keep people away.

In the lottery for office space on the Hill, he drew a low number and a fourth-floor office in the Cannon House Office Building, not bad in a legislative body of competing egos and ambition which are validated by location. He also drew the freshman Republican seat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, last both by alphabet and juniority.

IN THE FALL, he made a trip to Central America and is at odds with the Reagan administration about the support of covert warfare in Nicaragua; he believes that the Contadora solution, negotiations between the involved Central American nations, offers the best hope for peaceful settlement in the area.

Zschau said he has been pretty much a student of foreign affairs, reading, talking with people in the field and learning policy and the thought behind it. He hopes to make a trip to the Soviet Union next year. We've got to learn about the Soviet Union and its people, he said, simply because they are not going to go away. He did not criticize the president by name. But he said that he had learned in many negotiations that "it never helps if you make the other fellow mad." He said he much prefers quiet approaches to learn where the problems lie, where common ground lies and how compromise can be reached.

It was natural and logical that Zschau, by background, would become a House expert on the electronics industry, its future and its problems. So he is pushing legislation which would allow for high-tech companies to pool research efforts and for taxation breaks for aid to education. And he is concerned about future shortages of engineers and current shortages of engineering faculty members. Though he has shown much of the independence that characterized his predecessor, he works closely with Democrats from nearby districts, Don Edwards and Norman Mineta, on these Silicon Valley problems, which would seem to be non-partisan.

HE LEFT US with a distinct impression that while Zschau is not yet a household word it could become one within a few years.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE (CA)

5 May 1983

End the secret war

President Reagan cannot have it both ways in Central America.

If it is "perfectly proper" for the United States to supply arms covertly to "freedom fighters" challenging the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, then on what principled grounds can be object to Nicaragua's and Cuba's furnishing weapons to "freedom fighters" battling a brutal government in El Salvador?

In the controversy over the administration's not-so-secret war against Nicaragua, logic is on the side of the House Intelligence Committee, which Tuesday voted, 9 to 5, to stop all funds for the CIA's paramilitary operations in Nicaragua.

The committee did not reject the president's goal of cutting off the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador. The United States does not have to stand by idly while arm shipments from the outside lead to higher levels of violence in El Salvador. The committee members voted to authorize \$80 million of overt assistance to any "friendly country" in Central America wanting help in interdicting Cuban or Nicaraguan arms shipments moving across its territory or international waters.

What the committee would forbid, however, are attacks on Nicaragua disguised as peacekeeping measures.

The administration insists that it is abiding by the Boland Amendment, passed late last year, which forbids U.S. sup-

port of operations "for the purpose" of overthrowing the Sandinista regime. Many members of Congress, and many citizens, simply do not believe these protestations of innocence. The president publicly admitted Wednesday that the CIA is providing support to the contras, many of them former Somocistas, who say their goal is to overthrow the government of Nicaragua. Even if they are on a leash, their bite has already brought needless death and bloodshed.

The intelligence committee has wisely recognized that clandestine warfare is repugnant to a free society. Particularly in Latin America, where the long, sad history of Yankee domination remains a central reference point for politics, secret U.S. campaigns of subversion against neighbors turn even moderate opinion against the United States.

Congress is not asking the administration to abandon Central America. No responsible government can be indifferent to the region. It is not asking the administration to like the Sandinista regime, only to abide by the provisions of international law when it combats Nicaraguan influence.

Such demands can seem "irresponsible" only to a president who regards the prerogatives of his office to include the right to engage in clandestine subversion and secret warfare. That may once have been the case in Washington, but it should be the case no more.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE (CA)
12 December 1982

Secret war in the open

Asked last week to confirm news reports that the Central Intelligence Agency is behind the growing war against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, President Reagan refused the opportunity.

But the facts speak loudly enough. Reporters who have visited the Nicaragua-Honduras border region and spoken to U.S. intelligence officials in the region have drawn a convincing portrait of a major conflict in the making.

Armed with U.S. weapons and backed by U.S. advisers, an estimated 3,000 to 6,000 Nicaraguan exiles, many of them veterans of the National Guard from the former Somoza dictatorship, are staging destructive cross-border raids. According to some reports, the anti-Sandinista fighters may be prepared to establish bases in northern and eastern Nicaragua.

If that much is plain, the policy behind those raids is not.

A year ago, when the president authorized the CIA to begin paramilitary operations in Honduras, the goal of the mission was to interdict arms flow from the Sandinistas to the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. A parallel operation continued in covert form the Carter administration's policy of providing funds for moderate elements in Nicaraguan politics.

But whether by design or drift, the CIA operation has significantly changed.

The anti-Sandinista fighters, who call themselves the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, openly proclaim their desire to overthrow Nicaragua's government. Speaking to reporters in Miami last week, the leader of the front contended his group would not tailor its aims to the desires of its U.S. financiers. Although they deny any fondness for Somoza, the exile leaders served the dictator as agents of his repressive regime.

What does the U.S. hope to gain by supporting counter-revolution in Nicaragua?

If U.S. aid for these exiles is supposed to have tempered the radical nature of the Sandinista regime, it has clearly failed.

By all accounts, the attacks from Honduras have reinforced the power of the Marxist-Leninists in Managua. The popularity of the Sandinistas may be declining, but there is no doubt that the majority of Nicaraguans have little desire to return to the Somoza days. Moreover, the raids have discredited such genuinely democratic opponents of the Sandinistas as Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, the only opposition capable of winning broad popular support.

If the Reagan administration's aim is to force the Sandinistas to the negotiating table, it has chosen an odd way to do it. The Sandinistas say they are ready to talk, but the U.S. has either balked or made such extreme demands about internal Nicaraguan affairs that discussions have been impossible.

Americans need look no further than Cuba or Guatemala to understand what happens when the CIA meddles.

Under U.S. pressure at the Bay of Pigs, Castro put himself under the military wing of the Soviet Union. After the CIA helped them back to power in a coup in 1954, Guatemalan rightists took their nation down a dark road of terror and official violence. Neither result is one an American government could wish.

The U.S. has a right to demand that Nicaragua not meddle in the affairs of its neighbors. But this right does not extend to legitimizing a secret war with indefinite aims and unpredictable results.

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Possible Introductions

°It is with some trepidation that I stand before you today considering the results of the 49'ers - Redskins game. However, you will be happy to know that none of the officials are here with me. They wouldn't dare. They know a lynch mob when they see one.

STAT

The Physical and Political Health of Andropov

°The status of Andropov's health can best be summed up by saying -- if I was an agent from Metropolitan Life, I wouldn't insure him.

°Andropov's prolonged illness did not, however, prevent him from further consolidating his power at the late December Central Committee plenum and Supreme Soviet session. Although Andropov did not attend the meetings, his continued political strength was evident in the personnel moves approved by the plenum.

°Those promoted (Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Ligachev) are either his protégés or strong supporters. Defense Minister Ustinov must have been particularly pleased since all of the appointees have past connections with heavy or defense industries. Andropov also received extensive media coverage -- another demonstration of political clout despite physical weakness.

°These events suggest that Andropov's illness is not regarded by his colleagues as immediately life-threatening -- at least not yet. The promotions must have had the strong backing of his key allies who, in turn, must see no immediate alternative to Andropov's leadership.

°But Andropov's political gains may have been won at some cost. Andropov may have had to agree to temporize some of his economic policies.

°His speech, which was read in his absence, made only vague references to any significant change in economic planning and management. Instead, he emphasized the now well-worn themes of labor discipline and executive responsibility. This approach is probably politically safe but does little to address the long-range economic problems.

°More continuity than change is evident in Andropov's policies.

°Much still depends on Andropov's health. He must resume a more visible role if he is to maintain his momentum. If his illness gets worse or continues too much longer, then all bets are off. One thing is sure -- the next succession struggle would be less orderly than the last.

Soviet Defense Spending

°The Soviets still outspend us by a large margin.

°The share of Soviet GNP devoted to defense has averaged about 13 to 14 percent (about 1/8) since 1976. That is twice as much as the percentage of GNP the U.S. spends on defense. (See Figure 1 for Soviet GNP and Defense Budget statistics.)

°CIA recently revised some of our estimates of Soviet defense spending to incorporate new information. Stories of this reassessment have made their way into the national press. The major change noted was a slowing or leveling off in Soviet procurement costs since 1976.

°The important thing to remember is that current levels of spending are so high that despite this procurement "plateau" the Soviet military has received since 1975 some 2,000 ICBMs and SLBMs, over 5,000 tactical, combat, and interceptor aircraft, 15,000 tanks and substantial numbers of major naval surface combatants and attack submarines.

°Soviet efforts to develop advanced weapons continue in the 80's at least at the rapid pace of the previous two decades. We also know of some 150 major weapon programs now under

FIGURE 1: Soviet GNP and Defense Spending
in Billions of U.S. 1982 Dollars

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983*</u>
Soviet GNP	1650	1680	1715	NA
Soviet Defense Spending	230	230	235	NA

*SOVA reports the figures for 1983 are not yet available; the initial Soviet statistics on performance in 1983 will not be released until the end of January. Their final official statistics on national economic performance are always published a year late.

development. Floorspace at weapon production facilities has been expanding more rapidly than at anytime since the mid-1960s.

Central America: Indigenous Problems and External Subversion

°Few of us would debate the fact that Central America's problems directly affect the security and well-being of Americans. Most observers of the situation further agree that both indigenous social and economic problems as well as Cuban and Soviet-sponsored subversion have contributed to this vital area's quandaries.

°Between 1960 and 1980, the nations of Central America had high per capita growth rates. Both adult literacy and life expectancy made impressive gains. From 1960 through 1980, adult literacy increased 11% and life expectancy by 10 years. (See Figure 2.)

°But since 1979, global recession and disruptions caused by insurgent activity have choked economic activity. The sharp rise in oil prices, the depressed demand for agricultural commodities, and skyrocketing interest rates ballooned the regional current account deficit from about \$750 million in 1979 to more than \$1.5 billion in 1982. Violence in the countryside has cut into harvests and factory production. In El Salvador alone, guerrilla attacks have cost the government at least \$700 million. Domestic investment has plunged; foreign commercial lending has tightened.

17 January 1984

FIGURE 2: OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA
1960-1983

Country	Population		Adult Literacy		Life Expectancy		Economic Growth** (% Increase in Real GNP)	
	1960	1983	1960	1980*	1960	1980*	1960-1978	1983
	million		percent		years			
COSTA RICA	1.2	2.4	NA	88	62	70	+6.1	-1.0
EL SALVADOR	2.4	5.3	49	62	50	63	+5.2	0.0
GUATEMALA	3.8	7.9	31.5	46	47	57	+5.7	-4.0
HONDURAS	1.8	4.1	45	57	46	57	+4.6	-1.0
PANAMA	1.1	2.1	73	78	62	70	+6.4	-2.8
NICARAGUA	1.4	3.0	NA	75	47	55	+5.4	-2.5
AVERAGE INCREASE FROM 1960-1980:			11%		10 years			

*Represents 1980 or estimate of most recent year.

**Since 1978, the combination of global economic problems and increased guerrilla violence and terrorism have combined to bring about far lower economic growth.

°The result? From 1980 through last year, real economic activity for Central America dropped roughly 20%. Prospects for 1984 look equally grim.

°Cuba is exploiting social and economic turmoil. Using contacts nurtured over more than 20 years, Havana is providing political and military training, as well as propaganda support to violent leftist group intent on establishing Marxist-Leninist regimes.

°Cuba's immediate goals are to consolidate the Sandinista government's control in Nicaragua and, with its aid, overthrow governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and later Honduras and Costa Rica.

°They have moved quickly to exploit any opportunity. Within a week after Sandinistas took over Nicaragua in July 1979, 100 Cuban military and security personnel were in Managua. Today there are about 8,000 Cubans, including some 2,000 military advisers. These are supplemented by some 50 Soviet military and 100 economic advisers. Soviet personnel are assisting the Sandinista security services, even Nicaraguan general staff. East Europeans, Libyans, Vietnamese, and PLO personnel all active in Managua.

°The Soviets are obviously backing and benefiting from the Cuban attempts to export revolution.

°The extent of Soviet military aid to Cuba to help in Castro's quest is staggering. The dollar value of Soviet arms deliveries to Cuba since 1960 exceeds \$2.5 billion. Improvements to their armed forces and stronger Soviet-Cuban military ties have enabled Cuba to assume a more influential role in this hemisphere than its size or resources dictate.

°Last year, a good deal of Soviet military aid went to modernize Cuban ground forces. In the past three years, Castro has also established a 600,000 man, new paramilitary force. Cuba continues to improve its airlift and sealift capability to upgrade its capabilities to project its power.

°Soviet economic assistance to Cuba now totals more than \$12 million a day (equivalent to \$465 per person per year).

°Likewise, the Sandinistas are engaged in a military buildup unprecedented in the region. Somoza's National Guard numbered about 9,000 before 1979 and about 15,000 at height of fighting. The Sandinistas now have some 30,000 active duty troops and can call on another 50-70,000 reserve and militia forces. They have built 40 new military bases stocked with

medium tanks, armored personnel carriers, and mobile rocket launchers from the Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc nations.

°1979 was beginning of a partnership between Havana and Managua in exporting subversion to rest of Central America. This partnership has resulted in building of numerous guerrilla training camps in Nicaragua, the shipment of tons of weapons, and the establishment in Managua of a guerrilla command and control facility.

°One example of the extensiveness of the arms pipeline: On 15 March 1982, Costa Rican Judicial Police discovered a house in San Jose at which was hidden a cache of about \$500,000 worth of weapons, explosives, uniforms, and false visas. These were to be transported through Costa Rica to Nicaragua in vehicles with hidden compartments and then sent on to El Salvador.

°Guerrillas in El Salvador are using arms to go after economic targets, to further the government's generally static defense posture. Although they have not been successful, to date, in either disrupting electoral process or in defeating government forces -- despite daily directions from Managua, including advice from Cuban and Soviet advisers.

°The Soviets and Cubans believe that the U.S. Government and American people are unable to maintain a consistent policy of opposition. It would be naive to think they will be content with just Nicaragua or just El Salvador. Extreme leftist groups with Soviet and Cuban backing are already at work in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

°This summer, for example, the Nicaraguans and Cubans attempted to start guerrilla operations in Honduras. Honduran security forces foiled these efforts, capturing or killing most of the 100 insurgents who had infiltrated from Nicaragua.

°The long-term costs of prolonged insurgency are high. If major insurgent disruptions continue beyond the mid-1980s, the costs of eventual economic reconstruction will burgeon. With a shriveled tax base and little access to foreign private capital, most of the countries would turn increasingly to the U.S. for aid. Prolonged insurgency would also generate an unprecedented flood of refugees -- all seeking entry into the U.S.

°Instability in Central America has heightened our concern for Mexico's future. Mexico's economic and political problems and prospects are now receiving our intense scrutiny.

°Economic and population pressures are impelling more and more Mexicans to illegally cross our border. In 1983, we estimate some 1.5 million undocumented Mexicans entered the U.S. in search of jobs.

Mexico's economic troubles are part and parcel of Third World debt problems. President De la Madrid's harsh austerity program to bring domestic spending in line has sharply reduced economic activity. Real GDP fell about 6% in 1983. Inflation ran around 80%.

°So far, De la Madrid's determination and skillful negotiating has brought him the grudging cooperation of organized labor, business, and the middle class.

°Economic prospects for 1984 are also poor although inflation will probably decline a bit to 40 or 50%. Basically the economy will remain stagnant.

°Prolonged austerity will put pressures on domestic stability and grate U.S.-Mexican economic and political relations. Illegal immigration will remain at record levels.

Moscow's Hand in the Middle East

°For most of the past decade, Moscow has been a spectator rather than a participant in the major Middle Eastern diplomatic dramas such as the Camp David Accords and attempts at mediation in the Lebanon crisis. Moscow's peripheral role in comparison to the U.S. reflects their inferior prestige and influence in this area of the world.

°Changes in the Arab world have limited Moscow's ability to manipulate events.

°Cash from oil price increases has enabled Arab states to diversify their sources of weapons and commercial goods. Arab trade with the U.S. and Europe far outstrips trade with the Soviet bloc.

°Militant Islam revitalized by the fall of the Shah is less compatible with fundamental Marxism than the Arab nationalism of the 1950s, 60's, or 70's; moreover, militant Islam and the fanatics this ideology attracts are extremely difficult to harness and channel to Soviet goals.

°The Kremlin seeks to weaken the U.S. military and diplomatic position and, in the longer run, to move into any

political or military vacuum created by a diminished U.S. presence.

°In pursuit of this goal, Moscow has sought to block President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and has encouraged Syrian opposition to the U.S.-mediated, Israeli-Lebanese accord of May 1983.

°The Soviets have given substantial military support to both Syria and the PLO. Most of the PLO's weapons are supplied by the Soviet Union or Soviet allies. They have tried to heighten anti-Americanism in Iran as well as capitalizing on Libyan leader Qadhafi's virulent anti-Americanism and attempts to undermine pro-Western regimes.

°They have developed a strong foothold in Marxist South Yemen and are trying to increase their influence at Saudi expense in nonaligned North Yemen. Following a major decision in 1979 to expand arms supplies to North Yemen, the dollar value of weapons shipped has increased well over 1,000% -- so much in fact that North Yemen is not yet able to assimilate all the new weapons into their forces.

°A look at a map will show you what Moscow is after. North and South Yemen and Ethiopia straddle a choke point for

the Suez Canal. Draw a line from Afghanistan through Baluchistan and you end at the shipping lanes of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

°Moscow believes their superpower status entitles them a role in the peace process; although the exact nature of this role remains undefined.

°Syria is the Soviet's most important Middle Eastern ally.

°Since the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Soviets have resupplied Damascus with SA-5s, very long-range surface-to-air missiles, SS-21s, which are sophisticated surface-to-surface missiles, as well as advanced fighters, tanks, and electronic equipment. These arm shipments are backed by some 5,000 resident Soviet technicians and advisers.*

°Despite such largess, President Assad is no mere pawn of the Soviet Politburo. He is a man of strong, independent will, a formidable negotiator.

*Almost all press reports have put the figure at 7,000.

°The Kremlin probably has two major nightmares about the Middle East. First, that the Lebanese conflict could escalate triggering a superpower confrontation. Secondly, that Assad might cut an independent deal with the U.S. and Israel.

°But for the present, the continued stalemate in Lebanon works to the Soviet advantage. They are counting that moderate Arab disillusionment with the U.S. will grow. They hope that events could trigger a united front among moderate and radical Arab states against U.S. and Israeli policy.

Assad's Health and Implications for Syrian Stability

°President Assad's physical and political health is a matter of real concern in Moscow as Syria is the Kremlin's principal foothold in the Middle East. Assad's hospitalization in mid-November raised doubts about the decisionmaking process and future stability of a state that has assumed a central role in crises that afflict the Middle East. Damascus holds a veto over any resolution of the crisis that fails to meet Syrian demands.

°Currently, there are numerous indications that Assad is recovering and that he retains control over major Syrian policy decisions. In recent weeks, Assad has made several well-publicized appearances with foreign visitors. These appearances, together with the broadcasts on Syrian television of Assad at work, reveal no indication of incapacitation.

°Nevertheless, Assad's hospitalization focused domestic attention on the succession issue. Several regime leaders and members of the President's family are assuming a higher public profile, suggesting low-key jockeying for position.

°Formal, constitutionally defined mechanisms for succession do exist. However, should Assad's health get worse,

long-simmering tensions in Syria could come to the surface. Assad has carefully concentrated power in the hands of members of his own minority Alawite sect within a facade of sectarian balance. Tensions between the majority Sunnis and the Alawites persist.

°Assad has bought 13 years of relative stability at the price of heavy repression of dissent. Any indication of weakness or confusion in the regime could trigger a resurgence of opposition.

°Syria's foreign policies have borne the stamp of Assad's personality and his removal from the scene could lead to policy failures that in themselves could threaten the stability of the regime.

°The Syrian Government has become heavily dependent on Assad's personal ability to exercise power. Although, the Army and the Baath Party have a major stake in continued stability, political squabbles among potential contenders for power, as well as the broader social tensions, would challenge the abilities of any potential successor.

Terrorism

°On 23 October 1983 a truck loaded with 6 tons of explosives was driven directly into the building housing our Marine contingent of the Multinational Force in Beirut. The explosives detonated, killing 241 U.S. Marines. This death toll was the largest recorded for an international terrorist incident.

°Our task is to track and, if possible, infiltrate the international terrorist groups which threaten U.S. interests. Infiltration has never been easy and is getting harder. Most such groups are small, closely knit, highly motivated, and employ increasingly sophisticated security procedures.

°Many terrorist groups are independent and steal what they need when they can. Others depend on support from patron states. A handful of countries -- currently Iran, Syria, Libya, Cuba, and Nicaragua are prominent -- provide arms, money, and training to terrorists. Most worrisome development is that for some of these countries, especially Iran and Syria, terrorism has become an accepted instrument of state policy.

°Most terrorist events are domestic; probably fewer than 10% are international; but it is the latter that involve U.S.

interests directly. U.S. citizens have been the primary victims of international terrorism. About 450 Americans have been killed since 1968. Many were victims of indiscriminate attacks, but more and more terrorists are singling out Americans as targets.

°Terrorist motives are often mixed and vary from group to group and region to region. Some are motivated in part by extreme envy for our national wealth, power, and standard of living; and in part by a conviction that our government is the main support of various corrupt oligarchies and rightist tyrants as well as of a world economic system they want to change radically. In the Middle East the main reasons are our support for Israel and a negotiated solution of the Palestinian problem.

°The recent attack in Beirut ensured that the military has supplied the most U.S. victims of international terrorism, but U.S. diplomats have been the most frequent targets. Businessmen are in second place. U.S. firms have paid out an estimated \$125 million in ransom over the past 10 years.

°By far the most common type of international terrorist attack is a bombing. We have recorded some 4,700 international terrorist bombings during the past 15 years, and we certainly didn't get them all.

°In recent months the greatest number of international terrorist attacks have been occurring in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, and in parts of Latin America, particularly Central America. We are becoming more and more worried that terrorists will bring their war to the West. Things are heating up again in Western Europe where Western targets are more vulnerable. And if they haven't thought of it yet, headlines in our own press point to the mainland USA as a fertile ground for new targets.

°Concern in the Intelligence Community about this great and growing threat to U.S. lives and property has led us to beef up both our operational and analytical resources devoted to this problem. An analytical center has been established in CIA solely devoted to tracking terrorism and related matters. Also, we have appointed a National Intelligence Officer who will focus wholly on terrorism. Cooperation among intelligence agencies in this field is increasingly close and effective; indeed it may serve as a model in other areas of intelligence concern.

Narcotics

°As many as 41 million people in the United States each year spend some \$80 billion on illegal drugs: heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and hashish.

°The Central Intelligence Agency plays an important role in the national effort to interdict the flow of narcotics into this country.

°We provide the crop estimates of the production of illicit drugs around the world as well as the analysis of how such drugs are smuggled from country to country.

°The results of such research are sobering. Drugs entering U.S. markets are produced primarily in Latin America, Southwest Asia, and Southeast Asia.

°Latin America supplies all of the cocaine, over 90% of the marijuana, and about one-third of the heroin sold on U.S. streets.

°The so-called Golden Crescent of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran is the world's leading opium-producing region and supplies over 50% of the heroin used here.

°The Golden Triangle of Burma, Thailand, and Laos supplies about 10% of U.S. heroin.

°Although marijuana use has declined somewhat among high school youths, there has been a slow, steady increase in the use of cocaine. Colombia is the major source for cocaine imported into the U.S. New marketing sources have also been established in Brazil's Amazon valley. More and more cocaine is being smuggled into the U.S. in commercial aircraft.

°Drug traffickers need overseas havens to launder and stash their huge profits from smuggling. Countries with strict bank secrecy laws are favored as are areas which have easy, loose requirements for incorporation. Loose incorporation laws enable the drug smuggler to form a front corporation to handle money arrangements.

°Although Switzerland is known for its bank secrecy laws, the Swiss have signed a mutual assistance treaty with the U.S. which allows U.S. investigative agencies access to certain bank records if there is probable cause. Presently drug traffickers use banks in Panama, the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Hong Kong. The proximity of Panama, the Caymans, and the Bahamas to the U.S. enables the traffickers to smuggle large amounts of cash via short flights on commercial or chartered aircraft.

°Despite attempts by some countries to reactivate crops and despite more widespread attention given to stopping international trafficking, the lure of large profits ensures a steady flow. In many drug-producing countries money earned by growers and traffickers far exceeds returns from alternative crops. For example: the average income for a Colombia farmer is some \$60 to \$70 per month; the same farmer growing marijuana could probably earn more than \$1,300 monthly.

Technology Transfer

°Modern warfare and modern weapons systems depend upon advanced technology: microelectronics, communications, computers, advanced metal-making equipment and so on.

°All of us know that the Soviet Union's economy is inefficient, overcentralized, and suffers from a lack of innovation. So who provides the R & D, the technological genius, behind the massive Soviet military build-up? We do.

°The Soviets had the plans to our C-5A before it flew. Through espionage the Soviets got sophisticated F-15 and F-18 look-down-shoot-down radar data, saving them hundreds of millions of rubles and years of R & D time.

°Soviet trucks used in Afghanistan came from a plant outfitted with \$1.5 billion worth of modern American and European machinery. The precise gyros and bearings in their ICBMs come from U.S. designs.

°The radar in their AWACs is virtually ours. Starting with a set of stolen plans for U.S. Sidewinder air-to-air missile, the Soviets built a copy, saving 7 years in R & D time. The Soviets have illegally acquired well over a thousand

pieces of U.S. microelectronics fabrication and test equipment for their military production programs, enough, if combined, to meet 100% of their military needs.

°Soviet air-to-air and anti-tank missiles contain data from our own Phoenix and TOW. And the list goes on and on.

°The Soviet appetite for U.S. and Western European technology is voracious. Collectors acquire over 100,000 open and classified technical documents and several tens of thousands pieces of equipment each year for their military R & D programs. 70% to 80% of their technology requirements are satisfied by their intelligence services who go after classified data, export controlled equipment, and sensitive technical data.

°Former KGB officers have told us clandestine acquisition of Western technology has highest priority in the KGB and its military counterpart the GRU.

° This is a national-level program approved at the highest party and government levels. Right now there are several thousand intelligence officers, under various covers ranging from diplomats and journalists to businessmen, dedicated solely to this effort.

*The Soviets hide behind dummy trading companies or sometimes engage bona fide European firms as middlemen to obscure ultimate destination. More than 30 Communist country owned-U.S. chartered firms are in the U.S.; 300 in Western Europe. U.S. businessmen overseas are specifically targeted by the KGB and the GRU.

*Since early 1970s, the Soviet and East European intelligence services have been emphasizing the collection of manufacturing-related technology, in addition to weapon R & D designs. Your famous Silicon Valley in California is a favorite hunting ground for acquiring semiconductors and computer manufacturing designs.

*The KGB and the GRU have increasingly emphasized acquiring the brand new technology emerging from our universities and research institutes. This is particularly distressing because our academic sector's security precautions have traditionally been no match against hostile intelligence operations.

*We in the Intelligence Community are redoubling our collection and assessment efforts. At CIA, we have established a new analytical center, the Technology Transfer Assessment Center, to improve our analysis. We then pass our intelligence

to the Defense Department, the Commerce Department, the Department of State, the Justice Department, FBI, and other government components for action.

°In policy arena, the government is also taking such measures as tightening export controls as well as restrictions on activities of Soviet and East European nationals in U.S. We are also encouraging the Europeans and the Japanese to put the squeeze on the Soviets.

°The free nations of world are beginning to focus on this problem. In 1983, 147 Soviets have been expelled from countries for spying; most were trying to steal technology. We know we can better protect Western technology leads if we all work together.

The Challenge to American International Markets

°National security encompasses much more than merely military power. A strong national defense requires a healthy and growing national economy. For years the United States owned the foreign markets anywhere. We could always sell; we usually did. But that is no longer the case.

°In the international arena, our companies are not just engaged in good old-fashioned, one-on-one, competition with foreign firms. Companies such as IBM and Boeing are up against Japan and France, Inc. -- that is, they must now compete with the governments of many of our friendly, allied nations.

°Other countries have understood that national power rests in part upon the competitiveness of its industries. As Theodore H. White said in his thoughtful book, America in Search of Itself: "The United States is the last open gaming table left in the world for those who play a high-stakes game. But the players have changed. Great governments (as opposed to great companies) are moving on to the American gaming board."

°Three particularly critical markets now and throughout the 80's are: computers, aerospace, and high-technology materials.

°By the 1990s, some financial analysts predict the computer industry will be a \$300 billion a year business.

°Right now the U.S. is the world's leader in "super" or "fifth generation" computers. But the Japanese have put us on notice that they are coming after us. They have a national program to develop a super computer manufacturing capability to rival ours. These machines have a wide variety of both civil and military uses which makes them extremely desirable to other industrialized countries -- uses such as nuclear weapons design, cryptanalysis, and aerodynamic modeling. We might not wish to see certain other countries acquire such a capability.

°The governments of France, the U.K., West Germany, Italy and Japan are funding the development of national commercial aircraft industries -- threatening the present international dominance of U.S. aerospace firms.

°France, for instance, put \$1.3 billion dollars into the R & D of the Airbus and then another \$1.2 billion to market it. Foreign governments such as France can also use diplomatic pressure to "encourage" sales. Competition from Airbus is already forcing U.S. companies to use more foreign components in our aircraft.

°Japan has also indicated their intention to capture a share of this market and are making all kinds of generous offers to Boeing for codevelopment. The Japanese plan to move on several fronts simultaneously -- to develop airframe, propulsion, and avionics industries.

°Foreign success in capturing supplier markets could deepen the already dismal state of our balance of trade. Losses in supplier sales might reach \$1 billion annually by the 1990s.

°The U.S may also fall behind in developing and producing advanced materials critical to both our civil and military industries because we do not have a national plan, backed by government funds, as do some of our international trade competitors.

°Four classes of advanced materials merit special attention because significant commercial applications already exist or seem likely within this decade: electronic materials, especially new semiconductor materials such as gallium-arsenide; electro-optical materials such as fiber optics and sensors used in a number of information systems; fiber-reinforced composites such as strong, lightweight, structural materials used in transportation applications; and structural

ceramics used in high-temperature applications such as fuel-efficient diesel engines.

°U.S. markets which could be affected include transportation, electronics, computers, telecommunications, machine tools, and weapon systems. These markets are cumulatively worth hundreds of billions of dollars annually.

°Such challenges to our international markets raise serious national security issues. As such advanced technology becomes more diffused, it becomes even more difficult to restrict the flow of dual-use components to the Soviet Union or other countries with interests inimical to the U.S. Moreover, what happens to our famous "surge" capability in wartime or other national emergencies if we have to depend on foreign suppliers for either components or for advanced materials?

World Debt Problems

°A major problem facing world economy today is the inability of many less developed and East European countries to repay their debts.

°The amount of these countries' debt is enormous. The combined medium and long-term debt grew from \$55 billion in 1970 to about \$800 billion last year (1983).

°These countries' debt service payments accelerated rapidly in late 1970s. Last year (1983) payments reached \$150 billion.

°At same time, the ability of many of these countries to earn the foreign exchange needed to repay loans deteriorated as prices for industrial raw materials and agricultural products fell rapidly beginning in 1980.

°In 1979 oil prices and interest rates also sharply increased, and global recession decreased demand for Third World goods. In other words, they got less for what they had to sell and had to pay more for what they needed, such as loans and oil. Moreover, international lenders perceived growing risks in the Third World and cut back the LDC's ability to borrow funds for debt servicing.

°In 1975, only 15 countries were listed by International Monetary Fund as behind in paying debts. In 1982, the list had expanded to 34 countries behind almost \$19 billion.

°Of the top-10 list of countries with serious debt problems, six are in Latin America: Brazil and Mexico lead the list, which also includes Argentina, Venezuela, Chile, and Peru. The total debt of Brazil is \$85 billion; Mexico is \$83 billion; Argentina is \$37 billion; Venezuela is \$34 billion; Chile is \$18 billion; and Peru is \$12 billion.

°Crux of problem for the U.S. is that the costs to the LDCs of servicing these debts and the restrictions in new bank lending means declining standards of living in these countries. Brazil and Mexico may well experience a drop in GNP on the order of 10% this year. These economic problems can easily lead to political and social instability and the growth of radical movements.

°There have already been riots in Rio and Sao Paulo over economic conditions. The pace of illegal Mexican emigration to the U.S. has picked up since its financial problems deepened last year.

°The inability of these countries to honor their repayment agreements could also have a negative effect on economic recovery in the industrial world. The LDCs are important customers for the industrial nations' products, but financial strains and austerity programs have forced them to curb imports, especially of U.S. goods. American commercial banks have major stake in debtor countries, especially in Latin America. By mid-1983, U.S. banks had lent almost \$100 billion to Latin America.

°The U.S. Government, in collaboration with the IMF, other governments and banks, is dealing with debt readjustments on a case-by-case basis involving five elements -- debtors' internal economic adjustments, new commercial bank financing, government loans, IMF loans, and global economic recovery.

°For U.S. intelligence, our task is to closely monitor these countries' economies and ability to make debt repayments as well as the political and social repercussions of their financial difficulties in order to assess any adverse impact on our national security.

22 September 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

1. Action Requested: Accept or decline an invitation to address the Commonwealth Club of California at a mutually convenient time for an off-the-record, Friday luncheon meeting in San Francisco.

2. Background: In a discussion with Michael Brassington, Executive Director of the Commonwealth Club of California, PAO relayed that you would prefer an off-the-record private meeting. Brassington suggested limiting the luncheon to officers of the organization, the Board of Governors, and chairman of the committees and study groups, totaling approximately 50 people. This would exclude foreign nationals and media representatives who are members of the organization. The Commonwealth Club is eager to have you and have heard that you are an excellent speaker. Brassington would appreciate a date other than during Thanksgiving or Christmas weeks.

3. Recommendation: That you accept this invitation. If so, please inform PAO of suitable dates, and we will make arrangements with the Commonwealth Club for a mutually convenient meeting.

George V. Lauder

STAT

DCI
EXEC
REG

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

ACCEPT INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Date

Possible Dates:

DECLINE INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Date

PAO/MEM/scn/20 Aug 83/x7676

Distribution:

Orig. - addressee

1 - ER 83-4268

1 - PAO 83-0066

1 - subj (MED)

1 - KJH chron

1 - PAO hold

1 - PAO comeback

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

ACCEPT INVITATION:

STAT
01 OCT 1983
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Date
 STAT
Possible Dates:

DECLINE INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Date

** try 9 or 16 December,
20 or 27 January
February*

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 29 AUG 1983 <i>jal</i>	
TO: Public Affairs Office			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING		
REMARKS: Recommendation to DDCI, please. Thanks.			
FROM: O/DDCI			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION	

PAO 83-0066

12 September 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

1. Action Requested: Accept or decline invitation to address the Commonwealth Club of California at a mutually convenient Friday luncheon meeting in San Francisco.

2. Background: Michael J. Brassington, Executive Director of the Commonwealth Club of California, has invited you to address the Commonwealth Club of California. An educational, nonprofit organization founded in 1903, the Commonwealth Club of California is the largest public forum in the United States and is devoted to the exploration of national and international affairs. The Club is dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues and invites well known figures to present their views. Its 14,000 members include prominent businessmen, academics, journalists, military, and other government personnel. Many of its members are influential both at the state and at the national level.

Mr. Casey addressed this group in May 1982. A request for NIO Constantine Menges to speak to the Club was declined this spring by the DCI. Attached is a list of speakers who have addressed this forum in the past.

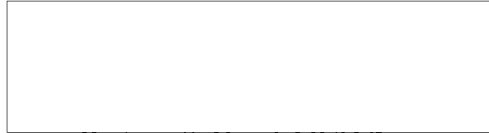
Your address would be broadcast live via satellite to the 270 stations of the National Public radio network and by tape on the 122 commercial stations of the Club's own network in 14 states across the country. In addition, copies of your speech will be made available here and abroad to schools and universities for research and educational purposes and an extensive summary will be printed in the Club's weekly publication, The Commonwealth, which is sent to our membership worldwide and to more than 200 libraries.

3. Recommendation: This is a nationally known prestigious organization. Time permitting, it would be an



SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

excellent forum to present your views. Indicate your intention
and have Public Affairs send appropriate letter of acceptance
or regret.



George V. Lauder

STAT

Attachments

ACCEPT INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Date

DECLINE INVITATION:



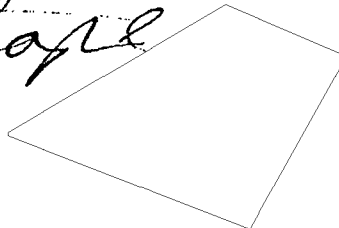
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

14 SEP 1983

Date

STAT

*I'd be willing to talk
to luncheon attendees
only — no broadcast
or tape*



STAT

SUBJECT: Invitation to Address the Commonwealth
Club of California

excellent forum to present your views. Indicate your intention
and have Public Affairs send appropriate letter of acceptance
or regret.



George V. Lauder

STAT

Attachments

ACCEPT INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Date

DECLINE INVITATION:

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Date

DCI/PAO/GL/scn/12 Sept 83/x7676

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee

- ✓ 1 - ER 83-4268
- 1 - PAO 83-0066
- 1 - PAO Subj (MED)
- 1 - KJH Chrono
- 1 - PAO Hold
- 1 - PAO Comeback

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 29 AUG 1983	
TO: Public Affairs Office			
ROOM NO.		BUILDING	
REMARKS: Recommendation to DDCI, please. Thanks.			
FROM: O/DDCI			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION	

FORM NO. 241

REPLACES FORM 36-8

(47)

STAT



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 362-4903

83-4268

OFFICERS

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Richard C. Otter
Treasurer

August 24, 1983

The Honorable John N. McMahon
Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. McMahon:

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Richard C. Dinkelspiel
Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Eugene M. Herson
Walter E. Hoadley
E. Roxie Howlett
Judith S. Johnson
William T. O'Leary
Richard H. Peterson
Carl E. Rosenfeld
Barton W. Shackelford
John R. Shuman
Fredric Speier
Leigh Steinberg
Hon. Clinton Wayne White

Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Chairman
Program Committee

Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

James L. Coplan
Assistant Executive Director

On behalf of the Commonwealth Club of California, it gives me great pleasure to invite you to address our members at a mutually convenient Friday luncheon meeting in San Francisco.

With 14,000 members, we are today the largest public forum in the United States. Your address, moreover, will be broadcast live via satellite to the 270 stations of the National Public Radio network and by tape on the 122 commercial stations of the Club's own network in 14 States across the country. In addition, copies of your speech will be made available here and abroad to schools and universities for research and educational purposes and an extensive summary will be printed in the Club's weekly publication, The Commonwealth, which is sent to our membership worldwide and to more than 200 libraries.

Since its founding in 1903, the Commonwealth Club has been dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues and has offered its podium to national and international figures to present their views. We hope that we shall have the honor of adding your name to the list of distinguished speakers who have addressed the Club and thereby enhanced its reputation.

We look forward to welcoming you to San Francisco as soon as your schedule permits and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Michael J. Brassington
Executive Director

MJB:am

Enclosures

P307

DCI
EXEC
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A Few of the Speakers Who Have Appeared Before the Commonwealth Club of California Since 1903

Chancellor Konrad Adenaur	William Randolph Hearst, Jr.	Lord C. Northcote Parkinson
Saul D. Alinsky	Conrad Hilton	King Paul of Hellenes
Apollo 14 and 16 Astronauts	Benjamin L. Hooks	Dr. Linus Pauling
General H.H. "Hap" Arnold	President Herbert Hoover	Westbrook Pegler
Hon. Roy L. Ash	Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey	Senator Charles H. Percy
Ambassador Shirley Temple Black	Roy Innis	Hon. Shimon Peres
Gov. Edmund G. Brown	Rev. Jesse Jackson	President Georges Pompidou
Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Lt. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James	Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Hon. William Jennings Bryan	Leon Jaworski	President Ronald Reagan
Ralph Bunche	Marshal Joseph Joffre	Walter Reuther
Vice President George Bush	Queen Julianna	President Syngman Rhee
Mme. Claire L. Chennault	Herman Kahn	Captain Edward Rickenbacker
Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	Hon. Jack Kemp	Paul Robeson
General Mark Clark	Senator Edward M. Kennedy	Vice President Nelson Rockefeller
Hon. Tom C. Clark	Senator Robert F. Kennedy	Hon. William P. Rogers
President Calvin Coolidge	Premier Alexander Kerensky	President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Norman Cousins	Chairman Nikita Khrushchev	President Theodore Roosevelt
His Holiness Dalai Lama XIV	Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Hon. Eugene V. Rostow
Clarence Darrow	Hon. Henry A. Kissinger	Hon. Dean Rusk
His Excellency Mararji R. Desai	H.E. Juscelino De Olivera Kubitschek	Harrison E. Salisbury
Eamon DeValera	Premier Nguyen Cao Ky	Dr. Fayez A. Sayegh
John Foster Dulles	Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia	Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Will & Ariel Durant	Ann Landers	Emperor Haile Selassie I
Cyrus Eaton	John L. Lewis	Hon. George P. Shultz
Foreign Minister Abba Eban	Ambassador Sol Linowitz	Hon. William E. Simon
President Dwight D. Eisenhower	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	Otis Skinner
Dr. Daniel Ellsberg	Henry R. Luce	Senator Margaret Chase Smith
Chancellor Ludwig Erhard	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan	Hon. Paul Henri Spaak
Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald	U.N. President Charles Malik	Robert Gordon Sproul
Frank Fitzsimmons	Guglielmo Marconi	Lincoln Steffens
Henry Ford II	Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk	Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Secretary James Forrestal	Dr. Charles H. Mayo	Senator Robert A. Taft
Douglas Fraser	Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken	President William Howard Taft
Dr. Milton Friedman	Ambassador Donald F. McHenry	Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka
Gen. James M. Gavin	George Meany	Dr. Edward Teller
Sir John Glubb	Dr. Roy W. Menninger	Norman Thomas
Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg	Hon. V.K. Krishna Menon	President Harry S. Truman
Senator Barry Goldwater	Vice President Walter Mondale	Abigail Van Buren
Samuel Gompers	Hon. Edmund S. Muskie	Dr. Wernher Von Braun
Rev. Billy Graham	Ralph Nader	Governor George C. Wallace
Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.	Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu	Hon. Caspar W. Weinberger
Alex Haley	Admiral Chester Nimitz	Ray Lyman Wilbur
Lord Halifax	President Richard M. Nixon	Roy Wilkins
Admiral William F. Halsey	Jesse Owens	President Woodrow Wilson
Dr. Armand Hammer		Hon. Leonard Woodcock
Hon. W. Averell Harriman		Hon. Whitney M. Young, Jr.



Commonwealth Club of California

681 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 362-4903

Information for Invited Speakers

MEMBERSHIP: More than 14,000 men and women from throughout the United States and abroad are members of the Commonwealth Club of California. Most reside in the San Francisco Bay Area.

PURPOSES: The Commonwealth Club was founded in 1903. It is dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues and offers its podium to national and international figures to present their views on vital issues of broad public, political and cultural concern or interest.

SPEAKERS: The Club has welcomed most U.S. Presidents since its founding, as well as many other heads of state and distinguished leaders, scholars, and opinion-makers from around the world.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS: The Commonwealth Club is a nonprofit, educational organization and is unable to offer honoraria or expenses to its speakers.

RADIO BROADCASTS: Commonwealth Club addresses are broadcast live over the nationwide National Public Radio satellite and by tape on more than 120 commercial stations in 14 states across the country.

PRESS: The Commonwealth Club enjoys an excellent working relationship with local and national press in the San Francisco Bay Area. When appropriate, the Club will arrange for news conferences, local radio and television appearances, and interviews. When materials are made available in advance, promotional releases will be issued to the news media.

PUBLICATION OF ADDRESS: Extensive summaries of speeches made to the Commonwealth Club are published in the Club's weekly publication, *The Commonwealth*, which is distributed to the entire membership, and to schools, universities and libraries worldwide.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-7676

10 May 1983

Mr. Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Chairman, Program Committee
Commonwealth Club of California
681 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Mr. Hasenkamp:

Thank you for your kind invitation to Dr. Constantine Menges, through Director William Casey, to address the Commonwealth Club on U.S. security threats and other interests in Central America.

Regrettably, due to the press of official demands on his time, Dr. Menges is not at liberty to accept. We are mindful of the extent of the Commonwealth Club's forum and greatly appreciate the opportunity you presented us.

Thank you again for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Charles E. Wilson
Chief, Public Affairs

STAT

cc: Dr. Constantine Menges

CEW/scn

OEXA/PAD/CEW/scn/10 May 83/x7676

Distribution:

Orig. - addressee

- ① - SA/DCI [Redacted]
- 1 - SA/DDCI [Redacted]
- 1 - C/NIC
- 1 - NIO/LA (Menges)
- 1 - D/OEXA
- 1 - DD/OEXA
- 1 - ER 83- 2335 *h*
- 1 - OEXA 83-1033
- 1 - PAD subj.
- 1 - CEW chrono.
- 1 - SR

STAT



P-307
P306



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-7676

6 May 1983

Mr. Marshall W. Nichols
Executive Director
National Petroleum Council
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you for asking CIA Director William J. Casey to attend the reception of the National Petroleum Council Wednesday, 18 May.

Unfortunately, Mr. Casey has another commitment that evening and will be unable to attend. He is honored to be invited, and has asked me to pass along his regards to you and the members of the Council.

Wishing you a most successful meeting.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Wilson
Chief, Public Affairs

STAT

CEW/scn

OEXA/PAD/KJH/scn/6 May 83/x7676
Distribution:

Orig. - addressee

- 1 - SA/DCI
- 1 - D/OEXA
- 1 - DD/OEXA
- 1 - ER 83-2125/1
- 1 - OEXA 83-0996
- 1 - PAD subj.
- 1 - CEW chrono.

STAT



P306 12-307

C. H. W. 100

83-2335/1

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM:

Director, Office of External Affairs

STAT

SUBJECT: Invitation to Constantine Menges to Address
the Commonwealth Club of California

1. Action Requested: Accept or decline the request for Constantine Menges to address the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco, California, on a mutually agreeable Friday.

2. Background: Bruce H. Hasenkamp, Chairman of the Program Committee for the Commonwealth Club of California, requests that Constantine Menges, NIO/LA, address his organization. As you remember, you spoke to the Club in San Francisco on 21 May of last year. Since its founding 80 years ago, the Commonwealth Club has been dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues, offering its podium to national and international figures to present their views on vital issues.

With 14,000 members, they are reportedly the largest public forum in the United States. The speech would be broadcast live over the National Public Radio network and by tape on the 122 commercial stations of the Club's own network in 14 states. Copies of the speech would be made available here and abroad to schools and universities. An extensive summary of Mr. Menges's remarks will be printed in the Club's weekly publication, The Commonwealth, which is sent to their membership worldwide and to more than 200 libraries.

3. Recommendation: None; indicate your intention and have Public Affairs send appropriate letter of acceptance or regret.

/s/ Lavon B. Strong

STAT

DCI
EXEC
REG

P 306 P 307

SUBJECT: Invitation to Constantine Menges to Address
the Commonwealth Club of California

ACCEPT FOR CONSTANTINE MENGES TO ADDRESS CLUB:

Director of Central Intelligence

Date

REGRET FOR CONSTANTINE MENGES TO ADDRESS CLUB:

/s/ William J. Casey

10 MAY 1983

Director of Central Intelligence

Date

OEXA/PAD/KJH/scn/5 May 83/x7676

Distribution:

- Orig. - addressee
- 1 - DDCI
- 1 - ExDir
- 1 - D/OEXA
- 1 - DD/OEXA
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Commonwealth Club of California

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April 27, 1983

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83-2335

OEXA 83-1033

Honorable William Casey
Director, Central Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

The Commonwealth Club of California extends to Dr. Constantine Menges an invitation to address its members at a luncheon meeting of the Club on a mutually agreeable Friday on the subject of threats to America's security and interests in Central America.

Since you have addressed the Club yourself, you know that, since its founding 80 years ago, the Commonwealth Club has been dedicated to the impartial study of significant public issues, offering its podium to national and international figures to present their views on vital issues. A list of some of those who have addressed the Club since 1903 is enclosed.

With 14,000 members, we are today the largest public forum in the United States. Dr. Menges' address will, moreover, be broadcast live over the National Public Radio network and by tape on the 122 commercial stations of the Club's own network in 14 states across the country.

Copies of his speech will be made available here and abroad to schools and universities for research and education purposes, and an extensive summary of his remarks will be printed in the Club's weekly publication, The Commonwealth, which is sent to our membership worldwide and to more than 200 libraries.

We should look forward to welcoming Dr. Menges to our podium as soon as his schedule permits. I look forward to hearing from you or him, and trust that his addressing us on this critical issue may be arranged.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bruce Hasenkamp

Bruce H. Hasenkamp
Chairman
Program Committee

BHH:kc

cc: Dr. Constantine Menges (Enclosures)

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